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The ſpeech of Lord Chief Juſtice LOUGHBOROUGH, *to the Grand Jury, convened in the great hall in St Margaret's Hill, on Monday, July* 10. 1780.

Taken in ſhort hand.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.

IF there are any of you, Gentlemen, who came here totally ignorant of the tranſactions which have lately paſſed in this neighbourhood; if it were poſſible that you ſhould neither have ſeen, nor heard of the devaſtations that have been committed not long ago, the remnants of the flames that muſt have ſtruck your view as you came to this place, will ſufficiently declare to you the reaſon of your being called together. His Majeſty's paternal care for the welfare of all his ſubjects, will not permit him to ſuffer offences of ſuch daring enormity to remain without a trial, a longer time than the law requires for aſſembling a jury of the county to inquire into them. The commiſſion, Gentlemen, by which you are called, extends only to the crimes of high treaſon or of felony, committed by thoſe who are, or ſhall be, within the time preſcribed by the commiſſion, within the common gaol of this county, charged with ſuch offences.

It was not thought proper to blend the common buſineſs of an aſſize, where an inquiry is inſtituted into thoſe crimes that the frailty of human nature is but too liable to commit, with crimes of ſo deep a guilt, and ſo much above the or-

dinary pitch of human wickedneſs, as thoſe offences which will fall under your conſideration. The general circumſtances under which theſe crimes were committed, are of too great and too ſhameful notoriety; but it will be neceſſary for you, who are to take into conſideration the nature and quality of the acts imputed to the ſeveral perſons who may be brought before you as offenders, to mark the ſeveral parts, in order to obſerve the connection of theſe parts with the whole, and to determine upon the nature and quality of the acts imputed, upon a general obſervation of the whole circumſtances of the caſe, applying the circumſtances always to the different parts, that the particular different informations laid before you will aſſign to the perſons accuſed. I ſhall think it a part of my duty, to endeavour to lay before you, in one view, a ſhort account of thoſe dangers from which this kingdom has lately been delivered. I make uſe of that expreſſion; for it will clearly appear, that it was not only the deſtruction of the property of individuals, or an attack upon the lives and fortunes of particular deſcriptions of men; but that the evil was not intended to be partial; that the blow which Providence was pleaſed to avert, was aimed at the credit of the conſtitution, and to the very being of the ſtate.

Gentlemen, the firſt remarkable circumſtance that calls for your obſervation, is, a large concourſe of people aſſembled in St George's fields on the 2d of June. They were called together by an advertiſement publiſhed in the name of a perſon ſtated to be the preſident of an aſſociation [282.]. The advertiſement invited the attendance of thouſands of people, appointing ſignals by which they were to be diſtinguiſhed, and preſcribing the order and courſe of their march in ſeveral columns to the place of their deſtination. Charity will oblige us to ſuppoſe, that of the perſons thus aſſembled, there were many that came there unwarily, unconſcious of any evil intended; but it would be credulity in the extreme, to ſuppoſe that there were not ſome among them, who knew, who foreſaw, who intended, and who practiſed to accompliſh the purpoſes intended to be effectuated by that meeting. Gentlemen, a ſhort time has diſcloſed to you, that the purpoſe of that aſſembly was, to overawe the legiſlature, and obtain an alteration of the eſtabliſhed laws by force and numbers. There was a petition preſented to repeal an act in which they had no ſpecial intereſt. To petition for the repeal of any act, is undoubtedly the inherent right of every ſubject; but, under the name and colour of a petition, to aſſume the command over the legiſlature, is the diſſolution of all government: and it is fit to remind you, that fatal experience has ſhown you the danger of tumultuous petitioning, in the outſet of that unhappy conteſt, which ended in a total diſſolution of this government; and among the firſt acts, after the reſtoration of legal authority, was a law paſſed in the 13th year of the reign of Charles II. which directs, that no petition for the alteration of matters eſtabliſhed by law in church or ſtate, not having previouſly obtained the approbation of the magiſtrates, or of the grand jury, ſhall be ſigned by more than twenty names, or delivered by more than ten perſons [33. 705.] In oppoſition to this law, a petition was ſigned and delivered by many thouſands; and, in defiance of a principle more important and more ancient than any poſitive law, the deſire of this petition was to be carried by the terror of the multitude that attended it through the ſtreets, claſſed, marked, and arranged as the advertiſement directed.

Gentlemen, this was the tranſaction that paſſed in this county. That concourſe of people proceeded to Palace-yard, and to the avenues adjoining the two houſes of parliament. How the leaders demeaned themſelves there, what was the conduct of the multitude to the members of both Houſes, it is not my intention to ſtate: not that it may not be proper matter for conſideration in other parts of this buſineſs; my reaſon for avoiding it is, that it is the only purpoſe of my addreſſing you, to inform you of facts ſo public, that there can be no doubt upon them, and to convey that information to you in ſuch a manner, as to avoid every circumſtance that may inflame, where the application goes too directly to particular perſons: for this reaſon, I paſs over in ſilence all that part of the tranſaction, which cannot be related but in much ſtronger language, and in more indignant terms, than I chuſe at preſent to employ. In the cloſe of that day the aſſembly diſperſed from Palace-yard. Many of them undoubtedly

edly retired to their ſeveral dwellings: ſome, however, there were that remained, in order to ſhew, that the threats of the force of that multitude, which had invaded the ears of all that walked the ſtreets, were not fruitleſs, but meant to be put into execution. When night came on, the houſes of two foreign miniſters reſiding at this court, from powers in amity with his Majeſty, were attacked, their chapels ſtript, plundered, and ſet on fire. It is not poſſible upon that occaſion, Gentlemen, to avoid this obvious reflection: Had ſuch an outrage been committed upon a public miniſter from this ſtate, reſiding in thoſe countries, upon whom the imputation of bigotry may with the utmoſt juſtice be fixed; what horror, indignation, and abhorrence, would it have excited, not only in the minds of all our countrymen, that would have felt the honour of the nation hurt by it! but all other parts of Europe would have thought themſelves concerned in the inſult. That diſgrace was committed in this country, by one of the firſt acts done when they proceeded in the manner I have ſtated to you. Upon the next day, the 3d of June, there was a ſeeming quiet: A very memorable circumſtance; for ſudden tumults, when they are once over, are commonly at an end; but when they can ceaſe and be revived again, it is impoſſible not to conceive that it argues ſomething of ſettled influence and previous direction. The day that followed was Sunday. Gentlemen, that day, by the laws of God and man, is ſet apart and kept inviolated by the works of honeſt induſtry; that day, however, there was a renewal of the lawleſs force and violence in broad day-light. Before night had drawn a veil upon their tranſactions, many buildings and private houſes in Moorfields were attacked, ſtript of their goods, the furniture conſumed in a bonfire in the public ſpace of Moorfields, and all this done in the view of patient magiſtrates. Gentlemen, ſome magiſtrates there were who had thought it their duty, upon the firſt breaking out of theſe tumults, to exert themſelves in vindication of the laws: perſons had been apprehended, and committed by the exertion of individuals and diligent magiſtrates, for the outrages committed on Friday evening. On the next day, Monday June 5. thoſe that had hitherto felt themſelves under ſo little reſtraint, ſo little check, and in no degree reſiſted, thought it was a neceſſary part to accompliſh, in the project they had made, to ſhew, that the law could not be exerciſed againſt any that had been in the like delinquency with them, with impunity. It was the buſineſs of Monday to deſtroy, to pull down, and ſet fire to the houſes of the magiſtrates, and thoſe officers of the peace, by whoſe means perſons had been apprehended.

Thus far matters had proceeded to no common degree of exceſs; — but what I have hitherto related to you is far ſhort of what afterwards followed, upon thoſe two days, the 6th and 7th of June, which will ever remain a ſtain upon the annals of theſe times. Freſh inſults were again offered to the members of the legiſlature; and towards the latter part of the firſt day (Tueſday) all who were then in London will recollect, that the town had the appearance of a city taken by ſtorm: every quarter of it was threatened and alarmed; neither ſex nor age, nor ſanctity of character, nor eminence of ſituation, nor even honeſt but humble obſcurity, was ſufficient to protect men from the rage, fury, and malevolence, of thoſe who were ſpreading fire and terror in every quarter of the town. But, Gentlemen, the attempts were not confined to the deſtruction of individuals: for, in a very ſhort ſpace of time, one of the firſt general objects appeared to be that which experience and hiſtory has ſhewn to be among the laſt efforts of the moſt deſperate and abandoned conſpirators, to break the gaols and ſet looſe the felons, and to engage the guilty hands of deſperate men, whoſe lives were forfeited to the law, in the acceſſion of the crimes that they were about to perpetrate: — this, Gentlemen, was committed with ſucceſs. After that, the town was ſet on fire, and the flames were applied to thoſe buildings, in different quarters, that were moſt likely to ſpread the conflagration to diſtant places; namely, the houſes of diſtillers, and thoſe that from their trade contained the greateſt quantity of combuſtible matter. That was not all, but, in the midſt of horror and confuſion, there was an attempt to prevent the extinction of the flames, by cutting off the water of the New River, and an attempt to ſtrike at the foundation of all the credit of the country, the Bank of England. That was, it is true, defeated, providen-

tially defeated! but under circumſtances which left no doubt of their intention to carry it into effect, if it had not pleaſed God that the execution had been poſtponed to that period of the buſineſs.

Gentlemen, during the very ſhort ſpace of theſe two days, the incredible activity of that band of furies that walked through the town with flaming torches, had deſtroyed above ſeventy private houſes, and four public jails; one of which ſeemed at leaſt to have been built to withſtand the efforts of an armed force. Such is the detail of the acts which were done. — I am not to omit, that while theſe outrages were committed, the name of religion, and the pureſt and moſt peaceable deſcription of religion, the Proteſtant religion, was made the profane pretext for ſome of theſe violences which were committed; — the pretext only, — for I am ſure there is not in Europe a man ſo weak, neither will there be found a perſon ſo uncandid, or ſo unjuſt to the character of the Reformed church, as to ſuppoſe, that any poſſible motive, even of falſe zeal, by any poſſible perverſion of human reaſon, could induce men to lay in aſhes the capital of the Proteſtant faith, or that any pretence of any religion could at all have influenced the minds of thoſe whoſe object was to deſtroy all private ſecurity, by ſetting looſe all thoſe who had been guilty of crimes againſt the peace of the country; and all public credit, by the deſtruction of the Bank of England.

I have now, Gentlemen, ſtated to you, in one general view, the circumſtances by which this calamity began, continued, and, happily, by the exertion of the efforts, to which we are ever indebted, of a gracious ſovereign, was at leaſt ſuſpended for a time. It now remains, that I ſhould ſtate to you, what particular parts of this tranſaction will more immediately call for your conſideration. And from what I have ſaid, it muſt be evident to you, that there may be perſons whoſe caſes will be brought under your view that are tainted with the guilt of high treaſon: for that the object was general, that the deſign was not of a partial or particular nature, that the miſchief was not ſpecifically aimed at the individuals who ſuffered by it, but had a deeper and more extenſive operation, it would be credulity to a degree to entertain a doubt. It is neceſſary, therefore, Gentlemen, that I ſhould ſtate to you, very ſhortly, what the law is with reſpect to the ſpecies of treaſon, under which it is poſſible ſome of thoſe caſes which are connected with this ſtrange and unparallelled outrage, may come.

There are two ſpecies of treaſon, which may poſſibly have particular caſes. If a man doth compaſs and imagine the death of our Lord the King, that is high treaſon: if a man doth levy war againſt the King within the realm, that is high treaſon. The firſt ſpecies of high treaſon, that of compaſſing and imagining the death of the King, is to be demonſtrated by ſome overt act, as the means to effectuate the purpoſes of the heart: the levying war, or conſpiring to levy war, may be an overt act of that treaſon; but levying war againſt the King, is alſo a diſtinct ſpecies of treaſon; and as, from the general circumſtances of this caſe, it is very poſſible, that that may be the ſpecies of treaſon moſt applicable to the caſes which may be brought before you, it is neceſſary that I ſhould ſtate to you more fully, and more diſtinctly, what the law has ſaid, with reſpect to caſes that fall under that denomination of crime. And, Gentlemen, I am particularly happy, to be able to ſtate it to you, not from collections, inferences, or deductions of my own, which I am ſenſible may be liable to error, and in which the change or inaccuracy of expreſſion might lead to very dangerous miſtakes; but I am enabled to ſtate it to you from ſuch authority, as that the law itſelf ſpeaks to you, and that my mouth only pronounces the words of the law; for I ſhall ſtate it to you in the very words of that great, learned, and able judge, Mr Juſtice Foſter, that true friend to the liberties of his country.

Gentlemen, theſe are the words of Mr Juſtice Foſter. — "Every inſurrection which in the judgement of the law is intended againſt the perſon of the King, be it to dethrone or impriſon him, or to oblige him to alter his meaſures of government, or to remove evil counſellors from about him, theſe riſings all amount to levying war within the ſtatute, whether attended with the pomp and circumſtances of open war or not; and every conſpiracy to levy war for theſe purpoſes, though not treaſon within the clauſe of levying war, is yet an overt act within the other clauſe, of compaſſing the King's death; for theſe purpoſes cannot be effected by numbers, and open force, without manifeſt danger

to

to his perſon. — Inſurrections in order to throw down all incloſures, — to alter the eſtabliſhed law, or change religion, — to enhance the price of labour, or to open all priſons; — all riſings in order to effect theſe innovations, of a public and general concern, by an armed force, are in conſtruction of law high treaſon within the clauſe of levying war; for though they are not levelled at the perſon of the King, they are againſt his Royal Majeſty; and beſides, they have a direct tendency to diſſolve all the bonds of ſociety, and to deſtroy all property and all government, by numbers and an armed force. Inſurrections likewiſe for redreſſing national grievances, or for the expulſion of foreigners in general, or indeed thoſe of any ſingle nation living here under the protection of the King, or for the reformation of real or imaginary evils of a public nature, and in which the inſurgents have no ſpecial intereſt; — riſings to effect theſe ends by force and numbers, are, by conſtruction of law, within the clauſe of levying war; for they are levelled at the King's crown and dignity."

In theſe paſſages it is neceſſary for me to ſelect or repeat the particular parts which I obſerve have ſtruck your attention. There is, in ſeveral parts, mention made of an armed force; and therefore it is neceſſary to ſtate to you what, in another paſſage of the ſame chapter, the learned judge has ſaid upon that ſubject. He refers to two caſes, which were decided at a very memorable period, towards the latter end of the reign of Q. Anne. Two perſons, Damaree and Purchaſe, were convicted, and received ſentence of death, as in caſes of high treaſon, upon the point of conſtructive levying war. — Having mentioned the caſes, he ſays, "There was nothing there given in evidence of the uſual pageantry of war, no military weapons, no banners, no drums, nor any regular conſultation previous to the riſing; and yet the want of thoſe circumſtances weighed nothing with the court, though the priſoners counſel inſiſted much upon that matter; the number of inſurgents having ſupplied the want of military weapons, and they being provided with axes, crows, and other tools of the like nature proper for the miſchief they intended to effect."

Gentlemen, he adds another obſervation upon the caſes of theſe two men. — It is remarkable, that the two perſons who were then tried and convicted for this ſpecies of high treaſon, were either leaders, or ſet on as part of a mob, that was gathered together then likewiſe under the falſe and profane pretext of religion. The cry at that time was falſe, wicked, and calumnious, That the church of England was in danger, pretended to be apprehended by ſome, and credulouſly believed by others; they were dangers ſuppoſed to ariſe from that juſt and humane indulgence that the law of the time, the Revolution, had ſhewn to Proteſtant Diſſenters, countenanced and ſupported by the toleration-act. The deluded perſons, inflamed and led on to deſtroy the meeting-houſes, are conſidered by the learned judge whoſe words I have juſt quoted, as having declared againſt the act, and attempted to render the act ineffectual by numbers and open force, and upon that ground he declares the condemnation to have legally proceeded.

He ſays, "Since the meeting-houſes of Proteſtant Diſſenters are, by the toleration-act, taken under protection of the law, the declaration in the preſent caſes was to be conſidered as a public declaration againſt that act, and an attempt to render the act ineffectual by numbers and open force."

The principles that are ſtated to you with ſuch force as carry clearneſs along with them, by the learned judge, are confirmed by that caſe, not only from the ſanction of the learned judges at the time the judgement was pronounced, but have had the uniform approbation of poſterity from that time to this; and the principles I have juſt delivered to you, are eſſentially neceſſary for the ſafeguard and protection of that excellent conſtitution, which we cannot but feel the violation of, at an inſtant of time ſo near to that in which we had the greateſt reaſon to apprehended the total diſſolution of it.

Gentlemen, the kalendar points out that there are a number of priſoners, who, according to their commitments, may be indicted by you either for the burning and pulling down, or for the ſetting fire to and riotouſly beginning to pull down the King's-bench, the Houſe of Correction, ſome other public buildings that I need not particularly ſtate, and nine private dwelling-houſes in this county: there are others, who are committed for breaking open the county-gaol,

gaol, and ſetting the priſoners looſe: there are, beſides, ſome who are committed for different robberies, by extorting money or goods, under the terror of the mob, from different perſons who were remaining in their dwellings, or in the ſtreets. Theſe are the ſeveral caſes of felony that will probably be ſubmitted to your conſideration; and I am ſenſible, Gentlemen, that I need ſay little to you upon the ſubject of theſe felonies. There are many of you, who profeſſionally are converſant with the general principles of law, and all of the gentlemen that I have the honour to ſee, are, by their rank and ſituation in life, undoubtedly inſtructed in the general principles of that law, which is commonly diſpenſed in the courſe of the execution of criminal juſtice throughout the kingdom.

I will juſt mention to you, that as to theſe offences, the burning any houſe, or outhouſe being parcel of a dwelling-houſe, though not contiguous or under one roof, is at common law a felony, and the benefit of clergy is by law taken from this offence; therefore it is a capital offence to ſet fire to any houſe, barn, or outhouſe, though the ſaid houſe, &c. ſhould not be burnt down: and it is not neceſſary it ſhould be by force, or perſons armed or diſguiſed; for merely to ſet fire to any houſe, barn, or outhouſe, is a capital felony by the act 9° Geo. I. ch. 22. To begin to pull down any dwelling-houſe, or outhouſe, by perſons riotouſly aſſembled, to the number of twelve or more, is made a capital felony by an act 1° Geo. I. ch. 5. which is commonly known by the name of the *riot-act*. Having mentioned that act, it is neceſſary I ſhould juſt ſay a few words upon it. I have mentioned thoſe caſes that were decided in a period very near to that in which this act paſſed; the two caſes of the perſons convicted of high treaſon, for aſſembling to pull down Proteſtant Diſſenting meeting-houſes. The ſame pernicious and dangerous ſpirit, that by the worſt parts of faction had been inſtilled into the loweſt of the people towards the cloſe of the reign of Q. Anne, by great artifices, had been ſtill kept alive in the minds of diſcontented perſons: and if we did not ſee the ſtrangeſt perverſions of reaſon, and the ſtrangeſt inconſiſtence prevail upon the minds of men, beyond the guidance of reaſon, it would remain matter of the utmoſt aſtoniſhment; but it is no leſs true than aſtoniſhing, what was miſcalled a Proteſtant mob in the beginning of the reign of George I. was a mob called forth, arranged, excited, and employed, againſt the Proteſtant ſucceſſion, at the mug-houſes, and every lurking corner and alley of ſedition, raiſed by the enemies of this conſtitution, and the Proteſtant ſucceſſion; and perſons, under the falſe cry of religion, were gathering mobs to attack the government, and to reſiſt that happy and fortunate eſtabliſhment, the confirmation of our rights and liberties, which were held ſacred at the Revolution. To prevent that, an act was framed, and formed, upon an analogy, in ſome reſpects, with the words of former ſtatutes: the effect of it was, to give a farther protection to the civil authority of the ſtate, by making the beginning of miſchief dangerous to the perpetrators of it, and ſubject thoſe whoſe crimes, by their enormity, brought them under the particular cogniſance of the law, to a puniſhment that the boldneſs and guilt of their deſigns well merited; for that purpoſe, though the miſchief was not perpetrated, though the houſe was not pulled down, the beginning to pull down, even not under the circumſtance of a large force, but with a collection of perſons riotouſly aſſembled, to the number of twelve or more, is juſtly made a capital felony. There are other parts in this act, in which perſons riotouſly aſſembled are, by the requiſition of a magiſtrate, to depart; and if they will not depart, the ſpace of an hour having elapſed, the ſtatute declares them guilty of a capital felony, that conſiſts only in continuing together riotouſly aſſembled after the ſpace of an hour, when required to depart. That was the proviſion of the act, in order the better to ſupport the civil authority; but it was not the intention of the legiſlature, nor is it the effect of the act, during the ſpace of an hour, from the time of reading the proclamation, to diſarm the civil authority, or oblige the King's ſubjects to deſiſt from quelling a riot inſtantly, or to oblige them to remain patient and tame ſpectators of a number of people aſſembled together in breach of the law and peace. The length of time adds to the offence; but that the circumſtance of their continuing together the ſpace of an hour creates the offence, is a fatal miſtake; and I thought it neceſſary to take

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this public occaſion of ſtating, that the ſuppoſing every thing may be done, and nothing be unlawful, till an hour is elapſed, and that therefore the civil authority to all his Majeſty's ſubjects is ſuſpended during an hour, is a miſtake; for the ſtatute means no ſuch thing; it gives an additional force to the power of the magiſtrate, but it leaves them in poſſeſſion of all the power which the civil authority poſſeſſed before. This part, however, of the ſtatute will never come under your conſideration.

I don't conceive it impoſſible, from the exceſſive and immediate violence of this riot, what fame has ſaid, that the proclamation had never been read; but you are to conſider that part of it, "the beginning to pull down, or deſtroy, any houſe, barn, or outhouſe, by any number of perſons aſſembled, to the number of twelve or more, conſtitutes a capital offence."

Gentlemen, in all theſe caſes I have ſtated to you, the burning of houſes, the ſetting fire to them, the pulling down or beginning to pull down, the being preſent, aiding, or encouraging the immediate actors, though no act is proved to be done by the party himſelf, is equally criminal, and ſubjects him in the ſame degree to the puniſhment of the law. It has been the conſtant and the eſtabliſhed opinion of the judges upon the conſtruction of theſe ſtatutes, and ſolemnly delivered upon a late occaſion, and not that I know of ever diſputed, that "the being preſent, aiding, abetting, encouraging of," though no act is proved to be done by the party, only his aid, aſſiſtance, encouragement, and preſence, conſtitutes him in ſuch a degree of guilt, as amounts to the crime of a capital felony, provided againſt by the ſtatute.

Gentlemen, the taking, againſt the will of the owner, under terror of the mob, goods, or money, is undoubtedly a robbery; I have therefore thus gone through theſe ſeveral matters, which the kalendar makes it probable may be preſented to your view of all theſe offences. You, Gentlemen, are to inquire for this county, and make true preſentation; and when I conſider the character of the gentlemen I have the honour to addreſs, how highly they are valued, and juſtly eſteemed by their country, all admonition on my part will be totally ſuperfluous. In you, Gentlemen, the public has long placed, and, I am certain, upon this occaſion, will have no reaſon to regret that it has placed, the utmoſt conſequence that it can beſtow upon any part of its fellow-creatures. Your part, however, is only, upon the evidence preſented to you upon the part of the accuſer, to determine, whether the party accuſed ſtands ſo probably accuſed, that you ought to ſend him to take his trial by another jury of his country, whoſe province it is, upon the hearing of the evidence upon both ſides, to pronounce that he is guilty, or that he is not guilty. You find only, that there is ground to put him upon his trial: in the courſe of that trial, if there ſhould be any advantage to be derived from the nicety and caution of the law, if there are any circumſtances of alleviation of the guilt of the party, it will be as much the inclination, upon this occaſion, as it is the duty, of all, and the conſtant practice of the learned judges who are commiſſioned to try upon this occaſion, to point out all they can in juſtice for the priſoner, and to lay the proper weight upon all the circumſtances that can, in fairneſs, alleviate the offence; and, after all, if the ſentence of the law ſhould pronounce upon the guilt of the priſoner, he may ſtill have recourſe to that fountain of mercy, the Royal Breaſt, where juſtice is always tempered with clemency.

Theſe, Gentlemen, are the advantages, this the protection, that the government and the laws afford to all; — undiſtinguiſhing, indifferent, and equal to the juſt and unjuſt.

A government founded upon the laws will hold out that protection, and give the full benefit of thoſe laws, to ſuch as are accuſed of an attempt to ſubvert that government, and to deprive their fellow-ſubjects, and their poſterity, of the benefit of that conſtitution for ever.

The excellency of the law, the bleſſing of that conſtitution, and the admirable form of this government, cannot be better proved, than by adminiſtering, upon an occaſion which ſo directly calls up, in the minds of all men, ſentiments of love, veneration, and affection, for that government, by adminiſtring to all men indifferently, and equally, the benefit of thoſe laws: they are for the protection of peaceable ſubjects; they are a ſafeguard of their rights; they may have recourſe to them; they may claim the benefit of that ſanctuary; they will have

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all the effect of them, when they are adminiſtered by thoſe that compoſe the grand jury, and by thoſe who, upon the part of their country, are to try the priſoners; and they will have all the effect that reaſon, juſtice, and humanity require they ſhould have. *Pol. Mag.*

A Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend Abroad.

DEAR SIR,

YOU will have been alarmed at what has lately happened at London, and our enemies will have fed themſelves with cruel hopes. Their wiſhes have not ſucceeded; God's providence prevented the far greateſt part of the evil intended from being executed. The miſtake, that felony could not be ſuppreſſed but by certain forms, encouraged the ruffians to go great lengths, and prevented at firſt the neceſſary exertions being made againſt them. Government, after the firſt twenty-four hours of wide-ſpread violence, acted without attention to that moſt abſurd prejudice, and by a few hours ſpirited exertion the whole was quelled. The extreme humanity of the military, even then, was the occaſion that not a tenth part of thoſe periſhed who moſt richly deſerved it. No government but an Engliſh one would, in thoſe hours, have moderated the maſſacre of heaps of ruffians, thieves, incendiaries, traitors, whoſe outcries threatened a far wider devaſtation than they had time to practiſe. The execrable intentions of the enemy to overthrow us at home, by uſing the madneſs of fanatics, aſſembled in thouſands, under the vileſt of all hypocritical pretentions and lies, ſeemed to ſucceed on Tueſday June 6.; becauſe, forſooth, it was ignorantly fancied, that a magiſtrate was neceſſary to give orders to fire upon ruffians who were in actual felony; whereas a magiſtrate is only neceſſary to diſperſe unlawful aſſemblies, before felony is actually begun: but when it is begun, all men are authoriſed to proceed to every extremity to put an end to felony. This was not ſo underſtood till now; and we aſk one another, How is it poſſible that we could have been ſo blind, as not to uſe common ſenſe, or to ſuppoſe that common ſenſe was not law? Bleſſed be God, common ſenſe broke in upon us; the king and his miniſters obeyed it; and the evil ſank at once. The troops came in from divers parts in ſufficient numbers to cruſh all before them; and now, all men here having learnt that they need not wait for a magiſtrate in the like caſes, ſteps are taken againſt all ſuch events in future, by the inhabitants being prepared and preparing to puniſh ſuch glaring acts of violence. Government, whoſe ſtrength is that of the whole nation, is not to be overturned at home. Our enemies, who cannot bluſh, may howl. They had fondly hoped, from our ſeditious papers printed every day, that no ſinews were left among us; otherwiſe, ſaid they, ſuch treaſonable papers would not every day be printed with impunity. How long government may judge it proper to endure ſuch domeſtic inſults, is not now my inquiry; I would only tell you, that, notwithſtanding all this licentiouſneſs, government is on its legs; and whoever looks upon us as ripe for deſtruction, will be baffled and puniſhed. We are ſtronger than ever, and the more ſo on account of theſe late diſturbances. The danger to the whole, from the effects of popular tumults, has ſcouted the meaſure. The unmuzzling a mad bear is found too inconvenient, as this late bear did more than its inſtigators at firſt ſeemed to intend. Such is the nature of the bear. We ſhall grow up into more ſociality; we ſhall value order more than anarchy; we ſhall look upon it as madneſs to care only each for himſelf; we ſhall be leſs French and leſs American, and leſs dæmoniacs than ever. Which of our domeſtic or foreign enemies expected this? The few priſoners taken have now been tried by the valuable, mild, and fair forms of law: and it does our country honour, that herein nothing has been hurried, no inſult made uſe of towards theſe criminals, but the judges and the juries have behaved in a manner unknown in other places. While all the French party in Europe are decrying us and our government as arbitrary and tyrannical, and wiſh America delivered from us, as if we were tyrants, is any patience, mildneſs, or decency, equal to ours, in the American tribunals? But I muſt finiſh. God has confounded our enemies in this matter, and perhaps we ſhall do well in our foreign troubles too.

Your's, A. B.

P. S. The King's behaviour has covered him with honour; and the military have ſhewn, that in deſperate caſes they do not go too far, and have not been guilty of a ſingle diſorder.

London Chronicle, July 20.

III.

HISTORY 1778, concluded. [294.]

AMERICA continued.

The danger, though leſſened, was not, however, immediately removed; and it ſtill required the moſt conſummate ability and fortitude to render the kindneſs of fortune effective. — On the fourth day after the account was received of D'Eſtaing's arrival on the coaſt, and ſubſequent advice of his having anchored in the Delaware being alſo received, he appeared ſuddenly [July 11.], and rather unexpectedly, in ſight of the Britiſh fleet at Sandy-hook. His force was great, and in good condition, conſiſting of twelve ſhips of the line, and three frigates of ſuperior ſize. Among the former were ſeveral ſhips of great force, and weight of metal; one carrying 90, another 80, and ſix carrying 74 guns each; and the ſquadron was ſaid to have no leſs than 11,000 men on board. On the other ſide, the Britiſh fleet under Lord Howe, conſiſted of ſix ſixty-four gun ſhips, three of fifty, and two of forty guns, with ſome frigates and ſloops. Moſt of the former had been long on ſervice, were accordingly in bad condition, and were alſo wretchedly manned. If any thing, however, could remedy ſuch eſſential defects, it might have been hoped for, from the ſuperior abilities of their commander, and the excellency of his officers.

They had, however, the advantage of being in poſſeſſion of that port or harbour which is formed by Sandy-hook; the entrance of which is covered by a bar, and from whence the inlet paſſes to New York. The expected and avowed object of D'Eſtaing was, to force that paſſage, and to attack the Engliſh ſquadron in the harbour. Notwithſtanding the utmoſt exertions of preparation made by Lord Howe that the time could poſſibly admit; yet, from contrary winds, and other unavoidable incidents, the ſhips were not completely arrived in their reſpective ſituations of defence, nor had there been time to chuſe thoſe ſituations with the judgement which was afterwards exerciſed, when D'Eſtaing appeared without the Hook. Under theſe circumſtances, which, with reſpect to the effect, might be conſidered, in ſome degree, as affording the advantages of a ſurpriſe, if he had puſhed on directly to paſs the bar, and force the paſſage, it would ſeem, that neither the advantage of ſituation, nor any eminence of ability or virtue on the other ſide, could be capable of counteracting the vaſt ſuperiority of his force. The conflict would have been undoubtedly dreadful; and perhaps, in that reſpect, might have exceeded any thing known in naval hiſtory; but the greateſt portion of human ſpirit muſt require ſome adequate degree of ſtrength to render its exertions effective.

A diverſity of opinion ſeems to prevail, on the practicability of the great ſhips of the French fleet paſſing in force through the ſtrait, and over the bar. Some are of opinion that it might have been attempted with prudence. If ſo, it may be conſidered as a happineſs on all ſides, that D'Eſtaing was not poſſeſſed of that ſpirit of enterpriſe which would have been equal to ſo arduous an attempt; that the terror of the Britiſh flag was yet in no degree weakened; and that the name of the Noble commander who oppoſed him added ſome weight to that effect. D'Eſtaing accordingly caſt anchor on the Jerſey ſide, about four miles without the Hook, and in the vicinity of the ſmall town of Shrewſbury.

The ſpirit that was diſplayed on this occaſion, not only in the fleet and army, but through every order and denomination of ſeamen, was never exceeded, and will not often be equalled. A thouſand volunteers were immediately diſpatched from the tranſports to the fleet. The remainder of the crews could not reſtrain their indignation at being left behind, and fought every poſſible means, by hiding in the boats or otherwiſe, to eſcape on board the men of war; ſo that the agents could ſcarcely keep by force a ſufficient number of hands for the watch of their reſpective ſhips. The maſters and mates of the merchantmen and traders at New York, ſolicited employment with the greateſt earneſtneſs; and took their ſtations at the guns with the common ſailors. Others hazarded every thing, by putting to ſea in light veſſels, to watch the motions of the enemy, and perform other neceſſary ſervices. One in particular, with a noble diſintereſtedneſs and gallantry, which may be compared with any thing known in hiſtory, offered to convert his veſſel (in which his whole hope and fortune lay) into a fire-ſhip, to be conducted by himſelf; and ſpurned with diſdain every propoſal of indemnification or reward.

It will afford no ſurpriſe, that this ſpirit ſhould ſhine out in the army with

equal luſtre; and that the light infantry and grenadiers, who had ſcarcely recovered the fatigue of a moſt toilſome and dangerous march, and with many of the officers wounds ſtill green and ſore, ſhould notwithſtanding contend with ſuch eagerneſs to ſerve on board the men of war as marines, that the point of honour was obliged to be decided by lots. In a word, the public ſpirit, zeal, bravery, and magnanimity, diſplayed upon this occaſion, would have ſtamped a character upon a nation that before had none; and is an honour even to this country. It muſt, however, be acknowledged, that the popularity of the Noble commander, and the confidence founded on his great qualities, contributed not a little to theſe exertions.

The French fleet continued at anchor in the poſition we have mentioned, and taking in water and proviſions, for eleven days. It may be well ſuppoſed, that as D'Eſtaing did not profit of the firſt opportunity that offered, that any attempt made by him after the exertions on the other ſide had taken their full effect, and the judicious defenſive diſpoſitions made by the Britiſh Admiral were completed, would have been not only ineffectual, but probably (notwithſtanding the ſuperiority of his force) ruinous. Neither the confidence ariſing from D'Eſtaing's heſitation, or from their own courage, was, however, any allay to the mixed paſſions of grief and indignation which now agitated the Britiſh ſeamen. They endured the mortification, for the firſt time, of ſeeing a Britiſh fleet blocked up and inſulted in their own harbour, and the French flag flying triumphant without; and this was ſtill more deeply embittered and aggravated, by beholding every day veſſels under Engliſh colours (who had ſtill been ignorant of the loſs of their uſual protection), captured under their eyes by the enemy. They looked out every hour with the utmoſt anxiety, and in the moſt eager expectation, for the arrival of Byron's ſquadron.

D'Eſtaing's fleet at length appeared under way; and as the wind was favourable, July 22. and the ſpring-tides at the higheſt, (the water riſing that afternoon thirty feet on the bar), it was expected that he intended to carry his long-delayed menace into execution; and that that day would have afforded one of the hotteſt and moſt deſperate engagements that had ever been fought during the long enmity and rivalſhip that had ſubſiſted between the two nations. Every thing was at ſtake on the Britiſh ſide. If the naval force was deſtroyed, (and nothing leſs than deſtruction or victory could have ended the conflict), the vaſt fleets of tranſports and victuallers, with the army, muſt all have fallen along with it. D'Eſtaing, however, thought the attempt too dangerous; and ſhaping his courſe another way, was in a few hours out of ſight.

Nothing was ever more critical than this commander's ſtay at Sandy-hook; and few things could be more fortunate in the preſent circumſtances, than his departure at the exact period that he did. For if the whole, or any part, of Adm. Byron's fleet had arrived during his ſtay, conſidering the ruined ſtate in which it reached the coaſts of America, there could ſcarcely have been a hope of its not falling, almoſt, a defenceleſs prey into his hands. That unfortunate ſquadron is ſaid to have been, in many reſpects, badly equipped and provided. In this ſtate they had the fortune of meeting unuſually bad weather for the ſeaſon; and being ſeparated in different ſtorms, and lingering through a tedious paſſage, arrived, ſcattered, broken, ſickly, diſmaſted, or otherwiſe damaged, in various degrees of diſtreſs, upon different and remote parts of the coaſts of America. Between the departure of D'Eſtaing on the 22d and the 30th of July, the Renown, of 50 guns, from the weſt Indies, the Raiſonable and Centurion of 64 and 50, from Halifax, and the Cornwall (one of Adm. Byron's ſquadron), of 74 guns, all arrived ſingly at Sandy-Hook. The joy ariſing from this reinforcement could ſcarcely be ſuperior to that excited by a ſenſe of the imminent danger which they had ſo fortunately eſcaped. It ſeemed no leſs an inſtance of good fortune, that the Cornwall was in better condition than moſt of the other ſhips of that ſquadron.

This failure of the excellently-laid ſcheme, which had been concerted by the French miniſtry with the American deputies at Paris, for the ſurpriſe and capture of the Britiſh fleet and army, whether on the Delaware or its borders, neceſſarily called for new counſels and meaſures. Rhode iſland was the object now fixed upon, as that which would admit the mutual operation of the new allies by land and ſea. This was the motive of D'Eſtaing's departure from Sandy-hook; and, for this purpoſe, Gen. Sullivan aſſembled a body of troops

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in the neighbourhood of Providence, for an invaſion of the iſland, on its north end, from the continent; whilſt D'Eſtaing was to enter the harbour of Newport, near its ſouthern extremity, and after deſtroying the ſhipping, by a powerful aſſault on the works facing the ſea, to place the Britiſh forces between two fires.

The French fleet either blocked up or entered the ſeveral inlets, between which Rhode iſland and its adjoining leſſer iſlands are incloſed, and which form a communication more or leſs navigable in the different branches, between the open ſea and the back continent, on the 29th of July. The main body caſt anchor without Brenton's Ledge, about five miles from Newport; two of their line-of-battle ſhips ran up the Narraganſet paſſage, and anchored off the North end of the iſland of Conanicut, where they were ſhut up ſeveral days from rejoining the fleet by contrary winds; while ſome of their frigates entering the Seconnet paſſage, occaſioned the blowing up of the King's-Fiſher ſloop and two armed gallies, which could not otherwiſe avoid falling into the hands of the enemy.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Pigot, who commanded the Britiſh forces, took every meaſure in the power of a brave and experienced officer, that could tend to a vigorous and moſt obſtinate defence. The troops, artillery, and cattle, were immediately conveyed from the iſland of Conanicut; the troops at the out poſts in Rhode iſland were in conſtant readineſs, at the firſt ſignal, to join the main body; the works to the ſea were ſtrengthened by every poſſible means; and the ſeamen belonging to the veſſels that were deſtroyed, as well as thoſe that could be ſpared from others, were called to their favourite occupation of ſerving the artillery. The tranſports (which muſt otherwiſe have fallen into the enemy's hands) were ſunk in different parts of thoſe channels and paſſages which might have afforded them an opportunity of attacking the works with advantage. The royal frigates were removed as far from danger as poſſible; but as their loſs or deſtruction muſt be inevitable in the proſecution of the enemy's deſign, they were diſmantled of their artillery and ſtores, and the neceſſary meaſures taken for ſecuring the latter part of the alternative.

Two oppoſite bays in the inlets on the eaſtern and weſtern ſides of the iſland, compreſs it ſo much as to form a kind of iſthmus, by which the ſouthern end, that ſpreads into the ocean, is connected with the main body. The town of Newport lies juſt within this peninſula, at the opening of the iſthmus on the weſtern ſide of the iſland, and facing the iſland of Conanicut; the ſpace between both forming a bay, which includes or forms the harbour. The inlet to the harbour from the ſea, called the Middle Channel, is narrow, and incloſed by Brenton's point and the oppoſite point of Conanicut, which form the ſouthern extremities of both iſlands. A bar of high grounds, which croſſes the iſthmus from channel to channel above Newport, was ſtrongly covered with lines, redoubts, and artillery; ſo that the peninſula might be conſidered as a garriſon, diſtinct from the reſt of the iſland; and, under the protection of a ſuperior naval force, might, in a great meaſure, defy any attempts from the northern ſide, ſuppoſing that an enemy had made good its landing in ſuch circumſtances. But the enemy being maſters by ſea, rendered the taſk of defence, under the apprehenſion of an attack on both ſides at the ſame time, exceedingly arduous. The commander had, however, juſt before, received a reinforcement of five battalions; the troops were in excellent condition and ſpirit; and the body of ſeamen, both with reſpect to labour and danger, were no ſmall addition to their means of reſiſtance.

The force deſtined againſt them by land was not ſo conſiderable as their information had led them to apprehend.—The buſineſs on that ſide ſeems to have been committed moſtly, if not entirely, to the northern colonies, who were thoſe immediately concerned in the event. General Sullivan, is however ſaid to have aſſembled about 10,000 men; of whom, at leaſt half, were compoſed of volunteers from New England and Connecticut.—As the operations of the French fleet were regulated by thoſe of the army on land, they continued inactive until Sullivan was in condition to paſs over from the continent to the north end of the iſland. On the 8th of Auguſt, finding that meaſure in forwardneſs, and the wind being favourable, they entered the harbour under an eaſy ſail, cannonading the batteries and town as they paſſed; and receiving their fire, without any material effect on either ſide. They anchored above the town, between Goat iſland and Conanicut, but

nearer to the latter, on which both the French and Americans had parties for ſome days paſt.

As ſoon as the determination of the enemy to enter the harbour became apparent, the commanders found themſelves under the grievous neceſſity of burning the Orpheus, Lark, Juno, and Cerberus frigates; as they were ſoon after of ſinking the Flora and Falcon.

As ſoon as Lord Howe received advice of the danger of Rhode iſland, he determined to attempt every thing which reſolution, under the direction of reaſon and judgement, could undertake for its preſervation. His ſquadron, notwithſtanding the late reinforcements, was ſtill, with reſpect to effective force, and weight of metal, ſo far inferior to the enemy, that to hazard an engagement, without ſome collateral advantage to counteract ſo great a ſuperiority, would ſeem a degree of raſhneſs inconſiſtent with his character. In point of number, he was indeed ſuperior to the French, his ſquadron now conſiſting of one 74, ſeven 64, and five 50 gun ſhips, beſides ſeveral frigates: but the great deficiency in other reſpects appears from the bare recital of the rates. Every thing in ſuch a ſituation was, however, to be tried, and he was determined that nothing ſhould be left undone. The account indeed he received of the ſeparated ſtate of the French fleet, ſome of them involved in the channels, and the bulk lying without, afforded ſome room for a hope, that he might bring on an engagement upon more equal terms than could have been otherwiſe expected.

But notwithſtanding the utmoſt poſſible expedition, he met with ſuch unavoidable delays, that he was not able to reach Rhode iſland until the day after the French fleet had entered that harbour [Aug. 9.]. From the ſituation in which the enemy now lay, he was enabled to communicate directly with Gen. Pigot; the reſult of which was, that, under the preſent circumſtances, the affording him any eſſential relief was impracticable.

A ſudden change of wind to the north-eaſt afforded an equal change of circumſtances; and on the following day, the French Admiral ſtood out to ſea with the whole fleet, thoſe in the Narraganſet paſſage, as well as the port. Lord Howe, juſtly deeming the weather-gage too great an advantage to be added to the ſuperior force of the enemy, contended for that object with all the ſkill and judgement incident to an able and experienced ſeaman. On the other hand, D'Eſtaing, notwithſtanding his ſuperiority, was as eager to preſerve this advantage as his adverſary to obtain it. This conteſt of ſeamanſhip prevented an engagement on that day [Aug. 11.]: but the wind on the day following ſtill continuing adverſe to the deſign of the Britiſh Admiral, he determined to make the beſt of the preſent circumſtances, and to engage the enemy; forming the line in ſuch a manner as to be joined by three fire-ſhips, which were under the tow of as many frigates. A ſtrong gale of wind, which afterwards increaſed to a violent tempeſt, and continued for near forty-eight hours, not only put by the engagement by ſeparating the fleets, for the preſent, but ſcattered them in ſuch a manner, and cauſed ſo much damage on both ſides, as rendered an engagement for ſome time impracticable.

The French ſuffered greatly in this tempeſt, two of their capital ſhips being diſmaſted, and others much damaged. Some untoward ſituations, and unuſual circumſtances, were produced by this conflict of the elements. The Languedoc of 90 guns, D'Eſtaing's own ſhip, had loſt all her maſts, and was met in that condition, on the evening of the 13th, by the Renown of 50 guns, Capt. Dawſon, who attacked her with ſuch fury, as well as judgement and advantage, that no doubt could have been entertained of the event, if the day-light had continued. But the darkneſs of the night, and freſhneſs of the gale, whoſe violence was not yet quite allayed, compelled Capt. Dawſon to ceaſe from his attack, after he had poured ſeveral broadſides cloſe into her, and had, beſides other apparent damage, ſhot away her rudder. He, however, lay to, as cloſely as poſſible, for the night, intending to renew the attack in the morning, and conſidering her as little leſs than a certain prize. The appearance of ſix French men of war, by whom he was chaſed at day-light, and who were poſſibly led that way by the firing, put an end to Dawſon's hopes, and relieved the French Admiral from this very urgent diſtreſs.

Upon the ſame evening, and about the ſame hour, the Preſton, likewiſe of 50 guns, Com. Hotham, fell in with the Tonnant,

Tonnant, a French 80 gun ſhip, with only her main-maſt ſtanding. The Commodore attacked her with the ſame ſpirit and effect with which Capt. Dawſon had engaged the Languedoc. The circumſtances were likewiſe ſimilar in every reſpect. The night obliged him to draw off, with the ſame intention of renewing the engagement, and under the ſame certainty of ſucceſs; whilſt the appearance of a part of the French fleet in the morning fruſtrated both.

The circumſtances of advantage afforded by the tempeſt were not, however, entirely confined to one ſide. It held out one on the other, which was productive of one of the moſt gallant and brilliant naval actions of this, or of any war. The Iſis of 50 guns, Capt. Raynor, was eagerly chaſed and engaged by a French 74 gun flag-ſhip [Aug. 16.], ſuppoſed to be the Zele, though other accounts ſay the Cæſar. The Frenchman was much the better ſailer, and the circumſtances of the ſhips with reſpect to the tempeſt were the ſame, they having both entirely eſcaped the effects of its fury. In this very unequal conteſt, in which the greateſt reſolution and ſkill would ſeem incapable of ſupplying the deficiency of force on the one ſide, a cloſe and deſperate engagement was maintained with the greateſt obſtinacy on both, for an hour and a half, and within piſtol-ſhot diſtance. At the end of that time, the Iſis had obtained ſo manifeſt a ſuperiority in the action, that the French ſhip was glad to put, before the wind, and call in the aid of all her ſails, to eſcape from ſo determined an enemy. The Iſis had ſuffered ſo much in her maſts and rigging as to be incapable of attempting a purſuit.

It is not eaſy to determine whether to admire more the gallantry exhibited in this ſingular action, or the modeſty of the brave commander in his account of it. This was indeed ſo extreme, that his Admiral was obliged in ſome degree to ſupply the defect, by acquainting the Admiralty, that the honour of the day was not more owing to the reſolution of the Captain, or the intrepidity of his officers and crew, than to the profeſſional ſkill and ability of the former [40.550.]. The loſs of men was conſiderable on the French ſide, and M. de Bougainville, the celebrated and philoſophic navigator, who was their commander, is ſaid to have loſt an arm in the action. The loſs in the Iſis was very moderate. The high honour which the young Duke of Anceſter, acquired as a volunteer in this action, only ſerves to embitter the loſs which his country has ſince ſuſtained, by the premature death of a nobleman, who ſo early diſtinguiſhed himſelf in her ſervice, and from whom ſhe had ſo much to expect. [41. 399.]

Although the Britiſh ſquadron ſuffered much leſs in the ſtorm than the French, yet their damage was ſo conſiderable, as unavoidably to coſt ſome time at Sandy-hook or New York, in proportion to their wants, whether only to refit, or to repair. The French fleet returned to Rhode iſland on the 20th, where they anchored without the harbour, and ſailed from thence on the 22d for Boſton, in order to repair their ſhattered ſhips. Lord Howe, having got his ſhips in condition with an expedition that ſurpriſed every body, purſued them with the greateſt eagerneſs, hoping to overtake them by the way.

In the mean time, Gen. Sullivan had landed on the north end of Long iſland, by the way of Howland's ferry, on the 9th of Auguſt, being the day that D'Eſtaing went out of the harbour to meet Lord Howe. The extreme badneſs of the weather impeded for ſome days the bringing forward of his ſtores and artillery, and of courſe retarded the progreſs of his army. On the 17th, however, they broke ground on Honeyman's hill, near the Britiſh works, and began to conſtruct batteries, and to form lines of approach; the Britiſh forces being no leſs active in throwing up new works, and conſtructing new batteries, to counteract theirs. We have already obſerved, that Gen. Pigot was under no great apprehenſion of an attack in front; the general object of apprehenſion was the concurrent aſſault of D'Eſtaing on the town and works to the water; but the great point of danger was his landing a body of troops in the ſouthern peninſula, which would have laid the garriſon open in the rear, whilſt they were deſperately engaged on the front and flank in defence of their works.

The critical and moſt timely appearance of Lord Howe with the Britiſh ſquadron, happily obviated this apprehenſion and danger in the firſt inſtance; and D'Eſtaing's conſequent departure, or flight, to Boſton, removed them entirely. His ſailing out of the harbour to engage Lord Howe, does not ſeem by any means

means to have been a judicious measure. The nature of the port, the narrowness of the passage from the sea, with the means of defence afforded by the island of Conanicut, which was occupied by himself and his allies, held out, all together, so strong a security to his fleet, that scarcely any naval superiority, which, however, did not exist, could have justified any attempt upon it. In this state, it would seem, that he should first have secured his object, which appears to have been much within his reach, before he put out to sea, either to engage, or to seek for Lord Howe. But vanity seems here to have had some share in his determination. The glory of vanquishing a British squadron, and of obtaining a triumph over a commander of great name, and of a country which so seldom afforded such laurels, was a temptation not to be resisted by D'Estaing.

Yet, after all the ill consequences of this vain and ruinous pursuit, if he had entered the harbour, and co-operated with the Americans, in conformity with their most earnest solicitations, when he anchored the second time before Rhode island, it would seem that the state of the garrison would have been extremely perilous, and that he had a fair prospect of retrieving, by a stroke of no small importance, the failure of success in his grand object. Such a successful co-operation would likewise have had a wonderful effect in conciliating the minds of his new allies, and in giving them an idea, which they were not very apt to entertain, of the vigour and efficacy of French counsels and arms. It may indeed be objected, and truly, that his two dismasted ships could not have been repaired, nor, perhaps, the rest of his squadron refitted, at Rhode island: but as they might have continued there in perfect security for any length of time, if he had succeeded in his object, this objection does not appear to be of sufficient weight for its being abandoned.

The American army in Rhode island, and the people of the northern colonies in general, complained loudly of this conduct. They said, that they had been led into an expedition of prodigious expence, labour, trouble, and danger, under the assurance of the most effective co operation of the French fleet; that, under this sanction, they had committed their lives and liberties on the invasion of an island, where, without a naval protection, they were likely to be inclosed like wild beasts in a toil; and that in this situation they were first deserted, for a vain and fruitless pursuit, and then totally abandoned at the very time that they had brought the business on their side to the point of completion.

Under these discontents and apprehensions, Sullivan was deserted by the New-England and Connecticut volunteers, who composed the better half of his army; and by this means, if we credit the American accounts, his numbers were so much reduced, as to be inferior, in point of force, to the garrison. In these circumstances, and under the immediate apprehension of his retreat being cut off, Sullivan extricated himself with a degree of prudence and ability, which would have done honour to an older general; nor would the behaviour of his troops have disgraced more veteran soldiers.

Having begun to send off his heavy artillery and baggage on the 26th of August, he retreated from his lines on the 29th: and though he was most vigorously pursued, and repeatedly attacked in every quarter where-ever an opening was made by the British forces; yet he took his measures so well, and had chosen his posts so judiciously, that although much honour was claimed and deserved on both sides, he gained the north end of the island without sustaining any considerable loss. Being there, from the nature of the ground, and the situation of his posts, in a state of security, he passed his army over by the way of Bristol and Hoyland ferries, on the night of the 30th, without interruption, to the continent. Nor was his good fortune inferior to his conduct, as Sir Henry Clinton arrived just after with such a force from New York, as would have left no doubt of the fate of his forces if they had still continued on the island.

On the same day that Sullivan abandoned Rhode island, Lord Howe entered the bay of Boston, where, to his great mortification, he found that D'Estaing was arrived before him. This was, however, increased, when upon a close inspection he discovered that he was so effectually covered in Nantasket road, by the batteries erected, and the measures of defence taken by the Americans and French, on the adjacent points and islands, that an attack upon him, with any prospect of success, was utterly impracticable.

Thus,

Thus, with great honour to himself, and advantage to his country, did that great naval commander bring the campaign with his powerful adversary to a conclusion. With an inferiority of force, which held out mere preservation as the summit of hope, he, by a continued and rapid succession of the greatest possible exertions, masterly manœuvres, and wise measures, having first counteracted, and at length defeated all the views and attempts of his enemy, obliged him to fly for refuge to those new allies whom he came to protect, and insulted him under that protection, leaving him in a condition at parting, which rendered him incapable of any further service in those seas for the remainder of the year.

An extraordinary cure of a Dropsy.

A Few years ago there was at Konigsberg a poor woman, between fifty and sixty years of age, who was afflicted with the dropsy to the highest degree, and being totally unfit for any kind of work, was obliged to beg for her bread. In this condition she for a considerable time daily attended the exchange, where she received a small pittance from the merchants; to whom she was by this means well known, and consequently her surprising cure was conspicuous to all. Her distemper seemed daily to increase; and at last, on her disappearing from her usual station upon the Exchange, no body doubted but she was dead. However, in a few weeks afterwards, some of her old benefactors were surprised at seeing her busily employed sweeping the steps before a gentleman's door, and seemingly in perfect health. On their enquiring of her by what means she had got the better of such a dreadful disease, she related, that, by the advice of another woman, she had confined herself to a diet of broad beans (called in England *Windsor beans*), boiled in water, without salt, butter, or fat of any kind. The beans were her only food, and the water they were boiled in (which was only sufficient to cover them) her only drink, for eighteen days; at the end of which time she began to make water in great quantity; which continued with short intervals for several days; and by degrees she found herself perfectly well, without any weakness or other ill symptoms remaining. *Gent. Mag.*

Account of the tumults continued. [288.]

Our last ended with the proceedings of Saturday, June 3. —— On *Sunday*, June 4. in the afternoon the mob met in Moorfields, and, as it were in an instant, collected a body of several thousands, who, on the cry of "No Papists! Root out Popery!" presently attacked the Popish chapel in Ropemaker's alley, the inside of which they totally demolished, and brought the altar, images, pictures, seats, and every moveable, into the streets, where they committed them to the flames. About half after nine a party of the guards arrived; when the mob immediately began to disperse. Some few accidents happened on the approach of the military, but no person was this night killed by the soldiers.

At night the Lord Mayor received a second official letter, viz.

"My Lord, {*St James's, June* 4. 1780, 25 *M. p. Ten P. M.*

Information which I have just received, makes me think it my indispensable duty to recommend the contents of the letter which I had the honour to write to your Lordship yesterday [285.] to your most serious consideration. I cannot but hope and trust, from your Lordship's known zeal and activity, that every effectual, legal method will be used by you to preserve the public peace, by guarding it against those dangers to which it stands exposed. — I am, with great respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant, STORMONT.

Rt Hon. the Lord Mayor."

The proceedings of the court of Aldermen, from the 2d to the 27th of June, relative to these tumults, were laid before the House of Commons: to render our narrative the more complete, we shall give extracts from these proceedings, in proper places, according to their dates.

The Lord Mayor acquainted the court, June 6. That on Saturday, June 3. his Lordship was informed several people were assembled in Ropemaker's alley in Little Moorfields, but not many in number: That on Sunday afternoon he received further information of a very great concourse of people being assembled in a riotous manner before the Roman-Catholic chapel in the said alley, and thereupon sent for the two marshals and marshalmen; when Thomas Gates, the

the upper marſhal, appearing, he directed him to collect what number of conſtables he could procure, and immediately go there, and endeavour to diſperſe the mob: That in the evening his Lordſhip, attended by Mr Alderman Clark, Mr Alderman Peckham, and Mr Sheriff Pugh, went to Ropemaker's alley, and ſtaid there till three o'clock in the morning: That ſoon after his arriving there, not being able to procure a ſufficient number of peace-officers to put a ſtop to the riot, and the burning of the furniture of the chapel, and other houſes, and thoſe conſtables who were there not exerting themſelves effectually towards ſuppreſſing the ſame, his Lordſhip thought it his duty to ſend to the commander in the Tower, for the military to aid and aſſiſt; who ſent at one time thirty men, at another time fifteen, and at laſt thirty men more; but finding that force inſufficient, his Lordſhip and the Aldermen endeavoured to perſuade them to deſiſt, and be quiet, which they accordingly did, and then quitted the place, leaving Mr Sheriff Pugh behind.—The Lord Mayor acquainted the court likewiſe of the two letters received from Lord Stormont; and that his Lordſhip had ſent an anſwer to them. —— Upon Mr Gates the upper marſhal requiring the immediate attendance of all the marſhalmen in Ropemaker's alley on Sunday, Joſeph Bradley, one of them, anſwered, that he would not come to protect any ſuch Popiſh raſcals; and upon James Clark weaver's deſiring the ſaid Bradley to do his duty as a conſtable, he anſwered, that he would not go to protect any Popiſh prieſt, for he had taken the oaths of allegiance, abjuration, and ſupremacy, as a conſtable.

Encouraged by the lenity hitherto ſhewn them, the mob began on *Monday*, June 5. as might well have been expected, to grow more daring and deſperate. Early in the day they demoliſhed the ſchool-houſe and three dwelling-houſes in Ropemaker's alley belonging to the prieſts, with a valuable library. They now threatened the deſtruction of all who ſhould oppoſe them; and divided into different parties, and for different purpoſes. One party ſhewed itſelf before Lord George Gordon's in Welbeck-ſtreet; another party went in triumph to Virginia lane, Wapping; a third directed their march to Nightingale lane, Eaſt Smithfield; and, while the firſt party gutted (as their term was) the houſe of Sir George Savile, on pretence of his having brought in the obnoxious bill, and thoſe of Mr Rainsforth of Stanhope ſtreet, and Mr Maberly of Little Queen ſtreet, for giving evidence againſt their accomplices on Saturday, the other parties deſtroyed the Popiſh chapels in their reſpective routs, inſulted the Catholics, plundered their houſes, brought out and ſet fire to their furniture, and threatened extirpation to the whole ſect.—The rioters apprehended on Saturday were re-examined, and three of the moſt notorious committed to Newgate; to which gaol they were eſcorted by a party of the guards; who, on their return, were pelted by the rioters; but ſuch was the humanity of the commanding officer, that he reſtrained his men from firing upon them, as they appeared to him wholly unarmed.

A third official letter was received by the Lord Mayor, viz.

"My LORD, *St James's, June* 5. 1780.

WE learnt with pleaſure, by your Lordſhips verbal anſwer returned to Lord Stormont's letter of laſt night, that you were then uſing your beſt endeavours to diſperſe the tumultuous aſſembly in Moorfields, and to prevent every outrage. Thoſe endeavours ſeem to have been in ſome degree ſucceſsful for a time; but we have juſt received intelligence, which gives us equal concern and ſurpriſe, that there is actually a riotous meeting at the ſame place, and that a great number of ſeditious perſons are employed in demoliſhing different dwelling houſes: and all this is done in broad day, according to our information, without the leaſt interpoſition of the civil magiſtrates to preſerve the public peace.

Under theſe conſiderations we think it our indiſpenſable duty again to call your Lordſhip's attention to ſuch very ſerious objects; and we cannot but perſuade ourſelves, that you will feel, that a conſtant, uninterrupted exertion of every poſſible legal endeavour to prevent or quell ſuch outrages, and to preſerve or reſtore the public order and tranquility, and to ſeize and ſecure the principal delinquents, that they may be brought to juſtice, is an indiſpenſable part of the duty of the high ſtation in which your Lordſhip is placed.

We have the honour to be &c.

STORMONT.
HILLSBOROUGH.

The Rt Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of London."

This

This day the following royal proclamation was iſſued, dated June 5. and was publiſhed on that or next day, viz.

"GEORGE R.

Whereas it hath been repreſented to us, that a great number of perſons, in conſequence of advertiſements or hand-bills inciting them thereto, did, on Friday laſt, the 2d of this inſtant June, aſſemble in a riotous and tumultuous manner in St George's Fields, in the county of Surry, from whence they proceeded in ſeveral bodies to Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, ſurrounded both Houſes of Parliament, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the avenues to the ſame, (the ſaid Houſes of Parliament being then ſitting), where they continued in a riotous and tumultuous manner, committing great outrages and violence againſt ſeveral of our ſubjects, and feloniouſly taking money from them; after which, in the evening of the ſame day, they inſulted and attacked the houſes of ſome of the public miniſters of foreign princes and ſtates, reſiding at our court, and broke into, ſpoiled, and ſet fire to chapels, which in every civilized country are allowed to ſuch public miniſters for the free exerciſe of the religion of their country, to the great ſcandal and offence of all truly pious and good Proteſtants: We therefore, in order that the reproach of ſo frantic and atrocious an outrage againſt the precepts of religion, as well as the obligations of all laws, may not remain a diſgrace to our kingdom, but may be confined to the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the ſaid outrage, and that they may be brought to ſpeedy and condign puniſhment, and that ſuch dangerous and wicked practices may hereafter be prevented, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to publiſh and declare our reſolution to put the laws in force againſt ſuch offences: and we do hereby enjoin and require all juſtices of the peace, ſheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, conſtables, and all other our loving ſubjects, to be aiding and aſſiſting to the utmoſt of their power in ſuppreſſing ſuch illegal and tumultuous aſſemblies, and in detecting, apprehending, and bringing to juſtice the perſons concerned in aſſembling or inſtigating the ſame, and guilty of any of the violences above mentioned: and for the better detection of the perſons who were concerned in the outrages committed at the houſes of the ſaid public miniſters, we are graciouſly pleaſed to promiſe, that if any perſon ſhall diſcover any other perſon or perſons who, directly or indirectly, were concerned in pulling down, or beginning to pull down, or in ſetting fire to the chapel of any public miniſter, ſo as that the perſon or perſons diſcovered may be proſecuted for the ſame, ſuch diſcoverer ſhall have and receive, as a reward, upon conviction of ſuch offender or offenders, the ſum of *five hundred pounds*, and alſo our gracious pardon for the ſaid offence, in caſe the perſon making ſuch diſcovery ſhall himſelf be liable to be proſecuted for the ſame, except the perſon who firſt broke into, or began to pull down or ſet fire to the ſaid chapels."

And the following hand-bill was diſtributed this night or next morning.

"PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

Whereas many riotous perſons, on Friday laſt, after the petition of this Aſſociation was preſented to the Hon. the Houſe of Commons, did tumultuouſly impede the paſſage to both Houſes of Parliament, and groſsly inſulted the perſons of many of the members, and afterwards proceeded with violence to deſtroy the chapels belonging to foreign ambaſſadors, ſo ſacred in all countries, to the great breach of the peace, the diſturbance of private perſons and families, and to the diſgrace of the beſt of cauſes; Reſolved unanimouſly, That all true Proteſtants be requeſted to ſhew their attachment to their beſt intereſt, by a legal and peaceable deportment, as all unconſtitutional proceedings in ſo good a cauſe, can only tend to prevent the members of the legiſlature from paying due attention to the united prayers of the Proteſtant petition.

By order of the Committee,

London, June 5. G. GORDON, Preſ."

During the four days of theſe tumults of which we have given an account, the Lords, Commons, Magiſtrates, and perſons in power, of every denomination, in the great and populous cities of London and Weſtminſter, ſeemed to be panic-ſtruck. What followed, involved in it the ſafety of all that was dear and valuable to men, and threatened not only the lives and properties of Catholics, but of all ranks from the king to the loweſt mechanic. Government at length began to feel the alarm, but not time enough to prevent one of the moſt

horrible ſcenes of deſolation that was ever exhibited in a peaceable country.

Approach we now to the awful period, when the ſovereignty of the king, and the property of the ſubject, reſted ſolely on laws unſupported, and magiſtrates confeſſedly intimidated; when the very exiſtence of the ſtate, its treaſures, its ſplendour, its civil and military ſtrength, depended on the whim that an unbridled multitude ſhould take in the direction of the miſchief they were about to perpetrate, and the deſtruction and devaſtation they had already begun to carry into execution.

On *Tueſday*, June 6. the day appointed to take the Proteſtant petition into farther conſideration [285.], the multitude aſſembled about the parliament-houſe was no leſs numerous than that which ſurrounded it on the preceding Friday. They did not, as before, regularly aſſemble in St George's Fields, but came in ſmall parties from different places. At firſt they ſeemed orderly, but apparently reſolute. In the courſe of the afternoon more parties arrived, and they began, by degrees, to become tumultuous.

In the Houſe of Lords, this day, on reading a private bill, the Earl of Radnor took notice of the impropriety of proceeding to buſineſs when their doors were inveſted with a military force. There was no precedent on the Journals, of any act which had paſſed when their Lordſhips were ſurrounded with the military, and were ſeemingly prevented from exerciſing that freedom and independence, which gave dignity to their deliberations, and effect to their deciſions. He did not think that an act paſſed under ſuch circumſtances would either have the weight or the nature of a law; and he hoped their Lordſhips would rather chuſe to poſtpone any buſineſs that might ſtand for that day, than have a precedent on their Journals, of buſineſs being tranſacted under the influence of an armed force.

Lord Ravenſworth lamented that the Houſe ſhould ſtill be in a ſituation ſo truly mortifying. The avenues were blocked up by the ſame multitude that had aſſaulted it on Friday laſt, and their Lordſhips were ſtill in perſonal hazard in coming to their ſeats. He ſaid, it was abſolutely neceſſary that their Lordſhips, in conjunction with the other Houſe, ſhould inſtantly take the petition of the people under conſideration, and quell the riots and the diſtempers of the people at once.

Earl Bathurſt ſaid, that their Lordſhips had, on Saturday, done all that they thought proper and neceſſary on the occaſion; and unleſs they ſhould think proper to have a conference with the other Houſe, he did not know what further they could do. There were ſome propoſitions to be made this day in the other houſe, and he did not doubt that their Lordſhips would readily wait to ſee if the Commons would wiſh to have their concurrence.

Earl Mansfield ſaid, that in all their Lordſhips deliberations they would wiſely begin with conſidering the end; they ſhould look forward to the reſult of every meaſure they thought proper to undertake.—A conference with the other Houſe in the preſent inſtance would not contribute to any ſalutary purpoſe. The other Houſe were now in conſideration of the matter, and this interference would only interrupt and delay their proceedings: they had done all that they thought proper and neceſſary in the matter upon Saturday laſt, and his Majeſty's miniſters had taken every precaution againſt the attack which was made againſt the freedom and independence of parliament.

The Earl of Denbigh ſaid, that the avenues to the Houſe were now ſo blocked up, that many Peers were prevented from coming to their ſeats: he had been ſtopped ſeveral times in coming down to attend his duty; and Lord Sandwich had been ſtopped, attacked, and put in the utmoſt hazard of his life. He could aſſure their Lordſhips, that ſo long as the preſent tumults continued, he ſhould think it dangerous to come down to the Houſe; and unleſs ſome meaſures, vigorous and effectual, were immediately taken, he did not ſee how they could proceed in their buſineſs: they might adjourn from day to day, but they would be unable to proceed, if the riots were permitted to continue.

The Earl of Hillſborough begged the Noble Lord to ſay what further could be done.—His Majeſty's miniſters had taken every poſſible precaution; they had employed their whole force; but they would thank the Noble Lord to ſuggeſt any other more effectual ſtep.

Earl Bathurſt ſaid, that every power which the conſtitution had veſted in his Majeſty's miniſters, had been employed, and would continue to be ſo.

The

The Earl of Abingdon begged the learned Lord to ſay what he meant by the *conſtitution*. He declared, he did not think, by the conduct of miniſters, that they knew what the conſtitution was. He ſaid, the legiſlature could not quell the diſturbance, unleſs they would preſent an addreſs to the King to diſſolve the parliament.

After ſome converſation of this nature, without any queſtion, in which a letter from Lord Sandwich to Earl Mansfield was read, informing him, that as he was endeavouring to come down to the Houſe, he had been attacked, inſulted, wounded, and put in danger of his life, the Houſe adjourned to next day.

In the Houſe of Commons, notwithſtanding the multitude's filling up the avenues to the Houſe, above 200 members attended in their places.

Mr Buller made ſeveral obſervations, as well upon the alarming conduct of the populace, as the meaſures which had been taken by government to prevent the dangerous effects of the popular outrages. After which he moved four reſolutions; which were agreed to *nem. con.* viz.

"1. That it is a groſs breach of the privilege of this Houſe, for any perſon to obſtruct and inſult the members of this Houſe in the coming to and going from the Houſe, and to endeavour to compel the members by force to declare themſelves in favour of or againſt any propoſition then depending, or expected to be brought, before the Houſe.

2. That the taking poſſeſſion of the lobby and the avenues to this Houſe on Friday laſt, by a large and tumultuous aſſembly of people, and maintaining the ſame, to the great obſtruction of the buſineſs of this Houſe, though frequently deſired by the Serjeant at Arms attending this Houſe and by ſeveral members to withdraw, was a high violation of the privileges of this Houſe, tending to controul the freedom of debate, and was a groſs and notorious inſult on the dignity and conſtitution of parliament.

3. That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, That he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions to the Attorney-General, forthwith to proſecute all ſuch perſons as ſhall be found to have been the inſtigators or abettors of, or active in promoting, the riots and tumults that were on Friday laſt in Old Palace Yard, and the avenues to this Houſe, and that were concerned in any of the outrages committed upon the houſes and chapels of any of the miniſters from foreign ſtates, or in any outrages againſt the property and houſes of any of his Majeſty's ſubjects.

4. That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, That he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give immediate directions, that an inquiry be made into the amount of the damages occaſioned by the outrages which have been committed upon the houſes and chapels of any of the miniſters from foreign ſtates; and humbly to deſire his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to order ſuch ſatisfaction and recompence to be made for the ſame as his Majeſty in his wiſdom ſhall think proper; and to aſſure his Majeſty, that this Houſe will make good the expence that ſhall be incurred on that account."

Mr Burke made a very animated ſpeech upon the alarming and dangerous proceedings of the populace. He was extremely ſevere againſt thoſe who were capable of miſleading the people to ſuch violent outrages againſt the laws and conſtitution of their country, as well as againſt reaſon, juſtice, and humanity; and he dealt his cenſure with vehemence againſt government for that relaxed ſtate of the police which could no longer protect even legiſlature itſelf from violence and inſult at their very gates. In ſhort, he felt ſo much for the debaſed dignity of parliament at that moment that he loſt all temper, and bitterly lamented the fate of ſuch times, when thoſe who pretended to be the advocates of freedom, were eſtabliſhing the moſt wretched ſlavery; and exhibited the unhappy proſpect which was then at their gates, — *a bludgeoned mob*, and *an armed ſoldiery!* He lamented in the moſt melancholy terms, the dreadful neceſſity that obliged the military power, the notorious bane of liberty, to be called in, to defend not only the freedom, but the very exiſtence of parliament!

Mr Fox alſo lamented the neceſſity of calling in the aſſiſtance of the military, which he attributed ſolely to the weak adminiſtration of public affairs. He reprobated in terms equally warm as thoſe of Mr Burke, the promoters of the riots; — the violence of which would degrade us, he ſaid, in the eyes of Europe; for the world would ſee, that thoſe men who were at the head of adminiſtration

were incapable of governing the affairs of a ſtate.

Sir George Saville ſpoke on the ſame ſide, blamed the rioters and miniſters alike; and remarked, that it was not a little ſingular in the preſent mobs, that they ſhould equally direct their violence againſt the friends and enemies of liberty.

Mr Dunning ſpoke nearly the ſame ſentiments as Mr Burke and Mr Fox, condemning the miniſtry, the military, and the mob. It was the general opinion of the Houſe, that no act of that Houſe could be legal which was agreed to whilſt the Houſe was beſet with the ſoldiery and a mob.

Gen. Conway, upon the above ground, and to preſerve the dignity of parliament, moved, "That this Houſe will, as ſoon as the tumults ſubſide which are now ſubſiſting, proceed immediately to the due conſideration of the ſeveral petitions preſented to this Houſe from many of his Majeſty's Proteſtant ſubjects, and will take the ſame into their ſerious deliberation."

Lord George Gordon ſaid, that if the Houſe would appoint a day to diſcuſs the buſineſs, and promiſe to do it to the ſatisfaction of the people, he made no doubt but they would quietly diſperſe. —— Lord George, who the day before had diſavowed the riots, and publiſhed hand-bills recommending peace and good order, was this day obſerved by Col. Herbert to have come to the Houſe with a blue cockade in his hat; which being taken notice of as an enſign of riot, his Lordſhip was prevailed upon to pull it out.

Sir Fletcher Norton lamented the loſt dignity of parliament.

Many other members delivered their ſentiments. Some were for an adjournment, till the Houſe could proceed to buſineſs without being awed by any power, either of the crown or the populace. Others thought an adjournment at ſuch a time would be more injurious to the dignity of the Houſe than any other meaſure they could take. But what was to be done? Bludgeons terrified ſome, and bayonets alarmed others; but it was the general opinion of the Houſe to adjourn.

On a motion of Sir William Meredith, a committee was appointed, "to inquire into the cauſes of the riot in the lobby and avenues leading to this Houſe on Friday laſt, and the particular circumſtances that attended the ſame."

Then the Houſe adjourned to Thurſday, the 8th.

During the ſitting of the Houſe an attack had been made on the reſidence of Lord North in Downing ſtreet; but a party of light horſe met with and repulſed the aſſailants. On the riſing of the Houſe, Lord George repaired to the corner of Bridge ſtreet, informed the populace what had been done, and adviſed them to depart quietly. In return, they unharneſſed his horſes, and drew him in triumph, together with Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, who had applied to his Lordſhip for protection, to the houſe of Mr Alderman Bull. While a party of the rioters were thus employed, Juſtice Hyde, with a party of the guards, endeavoured to diſperſe the reſt. At firſt they preſſed hard upon the guards; but the guards, in their turn, ſoon advanced upon them, and rode furiouſly among them. They did not again attempt to face the military.

In the evening, about ſeven o'clock, the rioters reſenting the activity of Juſtice Hyde, a detached party attacked his houſe in Liſle ſtreet, ſtript it of the furniture, and burnt it before his door. A party of the guards arrived too late; the miſchief was done, and the incendiaries fled. Newgate was now their next concern, and to releaſe their confined aſſociates the object they had then in view. Like regular aſſailants, they did not proceed to ſtorm before they had offered terms: They called upon Mr Akerman the keeper to releaſe their comrades, as the only means to ſave his manſion. This he peremptorily refuſed to do; but, dreading what would happen, he poſted to the ſheriffs to know their pleaſure. In caſes of emergency delays are dangerous: While the magiſtrates were deliberating, the gaol was ſet on fire, and on his return Mr Akerman found his houſe in flames. A party of conſtables, nearly to the number of 100, came to his aſſiſtance: theſe the rioters ſuffered to paſs till they were entirely encircled, and then they were attacked with great fury, their ſtaves broken, and converted into brands, which were hurled about where-ever the fire appeared but faintly kindled. It is ſcarce to be credited with what celerity a gaol, which to a common obſerver appeared to be built with nothing that would burn,

burn, was deſtroyed by the flames: nor is it leſs aſtoniſhing, that from a priſon thus in flames a miſerable crew of felons in irons, and a company of confined debtors, to the number, in the whole, of more than 300, could all be liberated, as it were by magic, amidſt flames and firebands, without the loſs of a ſingle life, ſome from the gloomy cells of darkneſs in which the devoted victims to public juſtice were confined, and others from inner apartments, to which the acceſs in tranquil times was both intricate and difficult. But what happened afterwards is not at all to be wondered at; that by a body of execrable villains thus let looſe upon the public, the houſe of that worthy and active magiſtrate, Sir John Fielding, ſhould be the firſt marked for vengeance. Accordingly, the irons with which they had been fettered could ſcarce have been unlooſed before the public office in Bow ſtreet, and Sir John Fielding's dwelling-houſe adjoining, were gutted, as their phraſe was, and the whole contents committed to the flames. But what muſt aſtoniſh the world, and is more incredible than all the wonders that have been yet related of this wonderful buſineſs, is, that the noble houſe of Earl Mansfield ſhould be forcibly entered about twelve o'clock at night; and, with all its elegant and coſtly furniture, its valuable paintings, and ſtill more valuable books and manuſcripts, ſet on fire, in the ſight of 2 or 300 ſoldiers, who ſtood tame ſpectators of the conflagration, no one magiſtrate daring to command their ſervice, although the Earl himſelf was in the houſe when firſt attacked, and Baron Hotham not far off. Can any one, after attending a moment to this fact, blame ſubordinate magiſtrates for their timidity, or, if you will, for their humanity, when the firſt magiſtrate of England ſuffered his own property thus to be deſtroyed, rather than expoſe the lives of a vaſt multitude of his fellow-ſubjects, by far the greateſt part innocent, to the undiſtinguiſhing fury of an enraged military? —— [But, according to other accounts, ſome ſhot were fired, by which four men and one woman were killed, and ſeven or eight wounded.]

What followed might be expected from the ſame infernal crew that now commenced zealots. The priſoners in the New Priſon of Clerkenwell were diſmiſſed, and the number of incendiaries thereby augmented. Regular notices were ſent to the other priſons at what time the inhabitants might expect enlargement. Thoſe in the Fleet begged not to be turned out at ſo late an hour on Tueſday night, and the compaſſionate mob conſented not to burn the priſon till the night following. In the mean time, Lord Petre's houſe in Park lane; Juſtice Hyde's houſe, at Iſlington; the houſes of Meſſ. Foſter, Neal, and Bevis, near Little Turnſtyle; of Mr Malo, near Moorfields; Mr Doughty, Devonſhire ſtreet; Mr Cox, Great Queen ſtreet; Mr Lyon, Bunhill row; Mr Charlton's Coleman ſtreet; a pawn-broker's in Golden lane; with the houſes of ſeveral Catholics in obſcure parts of the town, — were among the triumphs of the night; which were celebrated by a general illumination, by order of the governing mob; who were now maſters of the cities of London and Weſtminſter, with the ſuburbs and country round.

It may be aſked, How were the corporation of London, the citizens of Weſtminſter, and the inhabitants of Wapping and the lower parts, employed while all this miſchief was doing to individuals? The anſwer is, the Lord Mayor was employed in laying before the court of Aldermen his correſpondence with the ſecretaries of ſtate, relative to the quieting the diſturbance, and preventing further miſchief; and all the reſt of the people juſt enumerated were either lookers-on or liſteners. —About this time, however, parties of the military (foot and light horſe) arrived in town, to the number, as it was ſaid, of 7000 men. Yet the rioters continued their depredations.

From a houſe kept in the name of one Moore, in which is publiſhed a weekly virulent paper, intitled, THE SCOURGE, was iſſued this day the following hand-bill.

"ENGLAND in BLOOD.

On Thurſday morning, the 8th inſtant, at nine o'clock, will be publiſhed, in one ſheet and an half folio, price only 3 d. by C. Thompſon, N° 159. Fleet ſtreet,

THE THUNDERER,

Addreſſed to Lord George Gordon, and the *glorious Proteſtant Aſſociation*; ſhewing *the neceſſity of their* PERSEVERING, *and being united as* ONE MAN, againſt the infernal deſigns of the miniſtry, to overturn the religion and civil liberties of this country,

country, in order to introduce Popery and ſlavery.—In this paper will be given a full account of the bloody tyrannies, perſecutions, plots, and inhuman butcheries, exerciſed on the profeſſors of the Proteſtant religion in England by the ſee of Rome, together with the names of the martyrs, and their ſufferings; highly neceſſary to be read at this important moment by every Engliſhman, who loves his God and country.—To which will be added, ſome reaſons why the few miſguided people now in confinement for deſtroying the Romiſh chapels, ſhould NOT ſuffer, and THE DREADFUL CONSEQUENCES OF AN ATTEMPT TO BRING THEM TO PUNISHMENT."—Mr Moore is ſince committed.

James Bradley being acquainted with what Meſſ. Gates and Clark had this day ſaid [352.], could not contradict them; but ſaid, that having taken the oaths to the government, he did not think he ſhould aſſiſt a Papiſt; but was very willing to be informed of his duty, and to execute the ſame. But the Lord Mayor, by recommendation from the court, acquainted him, that from that inſtant he ſuſpended him from the place of marſhalman.—The court recommended to the Lord Mayor to take the moſt effectual methods to prevent any riots or tumults within this city, that his Lordſhip ſhould think proper, and the court would defray all expences.

On *Wedneſday*, June 7. blue cockades were become univerſal; blue flags were hung out at the doors or windows of almoſt every houſe in and about the metropolis; and there was, hardly a houſe to be ſeen that had not written on different parts of it, the watch-word of the inſurgents, "No Popery." Even the charity-houſes for the old and helpleſs, and the pariſh-workhouſes were covered in a manner with ſcrawls of chalk, of "No Popery; God bleſs Lord George Gordon." All thoſe whoſe buſineſs would permit them to leave town, retreated with affright into the country; thoſe who had families, and whoſe attention to their property kept them in town, ſent off their children in whatever vehicles they could procure, not ſcrupling any price. As for the ſick, the aged, and the infirm, who could not be moved, or who had not the means to pay for removing themſelves, they were under the ſad neceſſity of abiding the event, having the dreadful proſpect before them, of being torn in pieces by the rebellious malecontents, or of expiring amidſt the flames of their burning houſes.

Deſperate bodies of men patrolled the ſtreets, many of them aping a military regularity, marching in files, armed with a variety of weapons, the moſt conſpicuous and numerous of which were the pointed iron paliſadoes torn from the buildings they had deſtroyed. They raiſed contributions from all paſſengers, whether on foot or in carriages, and regularly went up one ſide of the ſtreets and down the other, knocking at the doors of the houſes and demanding money. Some aſked only for ſhillings, others would have crowns, and many would take nothing but gold. Many houſes were forced to pay three times over to different parties.

Early in the morning the inſurgents ſent notice to the King's-bench and Fleet priſons, that they intended to burn both places, and deſiring the priſoners to remove their goods. The keepers of theſe priſons ſet open the doors, thereby giving the priſoners an opportunity of removing their effects; which they did with great aſſiduity.

The priſons were all to be deſtroyed, that there might be no place to confine the inſurgents, ſhould any of them be ſeized; the water-pipes were to be cut off; the Muſeum, the Tower, the grand arſenal at Woolwich, and the Royal Exchange, were alſo to be deſtroyed; and above all, the Pay-offices, the Bank, and the Royal Palaces, were to be ſtormed and plundered; and to render complete the ruin of individuals and the public, the Temple, Lincoln's and Gray's Inn, as well as all other public buildings, were devoted to deſtruction.

At a court of common council held this day it was unanimouſly reſolved, That the Sheriffs of London be deſired to raiſe the poſſe comitatis immediately, and to purſue, with the Lord Mayor and other magiſtrates of this city, the moſt effectual legal means for reſtoring the public peace: That the thanks of the court be given to the Military Aſſociation, for the offer of their ſervices to reſtore the peace of this city, and that it be recommended to the ſheriffs of this city to accept their offer: That the Sheriffs of London be requeſted to take the military force under their command, and endeavour particularly to protect the

the Manſion-houſe, Guildhall, Bank of England, or any other place that is in danger: That the thanks of this court be given to the officers of the Militia of the city of London, for the voluntary offer of their ſervices, and that they be requeſted to put themſelves under the direction of the Sheriffs of London. —— A petition to parliament, praying for a repeal of the act in favour of Roman-Catholics, was reſolved on.

The Houſe of Lords met this day, but did little buſineſs; and adjourned to the Monday following.

The committee appointed by the Commons to inquire into the cauſe and motives of the preſent riots, ſat for the firſt time.

The guards encamped this day in St James's park, with twenty pieces of cannon, and there was likewiſe an encampment of military and militia in Hyde park: the yeomen of the guards, marſhalmen, and all his Majeſty's domeſtics at St James's, and at the Queen's palace, were ordered to be on duty all night, and were furniſhed with arms to repel any violence; and every neceſſary precaution was taken at the Tower, to repel a threatened attack on that grand arſenal of arms and ſtores.

About four after noon 500 ſoldiers were ſtationed in the Royal Exchange, and a ſtrong party in the court of the Bank; all the afternoon troops were taking poſt in the ſtreets adjoining to and leading to the Bank and Lombard ſtreet, to protect the private bankers; the London military aſſociation occupied Broad ſtreet, where in the courſe of the night they did capital ſervice.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs kept patrolling the ſtreets, and when they met bodies of the inſurgents they talked and reaſoned with them. The officers of the ſix militia regiments ſummoned every houſekeeper in the city, either to ſend a man, or come under arms themſelves at beat of drum; but the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs taking it into conſideration, countermanded the order.

Regiments of horſe and foot kept marching into town. As faſt as they arrived they were ordered to the moſt important poſts. Beſides the places already mentioned, military were poſted at the Exciſe and Poſt offices, and at Wood-ſtreet and the Poultry compters. Strong guards were ſent to the New-river head, the Inns of Court, and the Manſion-houſe. Moſt of the members of both Houſes of Parliament who had houſes in town, applied for guards.

In the afternoon the privy council, finding that the magiſtrates and the civil authority had been overpowered for ſo many days, and that the magiſtrates would not authoriſe the military to endeavour to quell the inſurrection, iſſued the following proclamation.

"GEORGE R.

Whereas a great number of diſorderly perſons have aſſembled themſelves together in a riotous and tumultuous manner, and have been guilty of many acts of treaſon and rebellion, having made an aſſault on the gaol of Newgate, ſet looſe the priſoners confined therein, and ſet fire to and deſtroyed the ſaid priſon; and whereas houſes are now pulling down in ſeveral parts of our cities of London and Weſtminſter, and liberties thereof, and fires kindled for conſuming the materials and furniture of the ſame, whereby it is become abſolutely neceſſary to uſe the moſt effectual means to quiet ſuch diſturbances, to preſerve the lives and properties of individuals, and to reſtore the peace of the country: We therefore, taking the ſame into our moſt ſerious conſideration, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to iſſue this our royal proclamation, hereby ſtrictly charging and exhorting all our loving ſubjects to preſerve the peace, and to keep themſelves, their ſervants, and apprentices, quietly within their reſpective dwellings, to the end that all well-diſpoſed perſons may avoid thoſe miſchiefs which the continuance of ſuch riotous proceedings may bring upon the guilty: And as it is neceſſary, from the circumſtances before mentioned, to employ the military force, with which we are by law entruſted, for the immediate ſuppreſſion of ſuch rebellious and traitorous attempts, now making againſt the peace and dignity of our crown, and the ſafety of the lives and properties of our ſubjects, we have therefore iſſued the moſt direct and effectual orders to all our officers, by an immediate exertion of their utmoſt force, to repreſs the ſame; of which all perſons are to take notice."—*Dated June 7.*

Conformably to this proclamation the following orders were iſſued.

"Adjutant-

" Adjutant-General's office, June 7.

ORDERS.

In obedience to an order of the King in Council, the military to act without waiting for directions from the civil magiſtrates, and to uſe force for diſperſing the illegal and tumultuous aſſemblies of the people.

W. AMHERST, Adjutant-General."

This proclamation and theſe orders gave riſe to a falſe report that martial law was declared.

About ſix in the evening great bodies of the inſurgents aſſembled in different quarters of the town. One ſtrong party went over Blackfriars bridge, firſt ſtopping ſome time at Bridewell hoſpital. On their arrival at the King's-bench priſon they were joined by the Borough rioters, and immediately ſet fire to the priſon, now cleared of its inhabitants; the marſhal of the priſon, Thomas, having previouſly ſet the priſoners at liberty, and given them time to carry off their furniture, or what little neceſſaries they had. This very extenſive priſon, which had been but a ſhort time before greatly enlarged and rebuilt, was inſtantaneouſly in flames, from the fire balls and chymical preparations thrown in by the inſurgents, and with which they were well provided. This priſon kept burning furiouſly all night. They alſo burnt the large elegant houſe near the priſon, belonging to Mr Thomas the marſhal. The new Bridewell in St George's fields was alſo burnt at the ſame time.

Another formidable body broke into the Fleet priſon, now alſo clear of priſoners, and ſet it on fire: it continued burning with great violence all night. This priſon was alſo quite new, having been but lately totally rebuilt.

A third ſtrong body of the inſurgents went again to the unfortunate Mr Langdale's at Holborn bridge, where the night before, and all this day and part of the evening, they had ſpirits brought out to them in as great plenty as they choſe to drink or to call for. About ſeven o'clock in the evening they forced their way into the ſtill-houſe, rolled out the caſks of ſpirits, of which numbers of them drank immoderately. Whilſt this was going on, others were plundering and gutting the inſide of the houſe: they threw or brought out every thing that would burn, and all the empty caſks from the ſtill-houſe, piled them up oppoſite to St Andrew's church, and made an immenſe bonfire. About nine at night the back part of the ſtill-houſe was ſet on fire, the ſpirits that remained ſoon blazed up with incredible fury, ſhooting upwards, as they catched, in columns of fire. The flames ſoon reached the back parts of the houſes in Field lane, where ſeveral were burnt down. About ten o'clock they reached the front of Mr Langdale's dwelling-houſe, which, with two houſes on one ſide, and one on the other ſide, were entirely conſumed.

About half paſt nine o'clock, the time this houſe was ſet on fire, a large body of inſurgents, preceded by a man with a flag, went up Holborn hill to a new houſe juſt above Fetter lane, alſo belonging to Mr Langdale, or rather to his ſon, which had a large diſtil-houſe behind it. Into this houſe they inſtantly burſt, demoliſhed the windows, threw all the furniture and utenſils out into the ſtreet, where they were burnt; and many caſks of ſpirits were rolled out, emptied in the ſtreet, and the caſks thrown on the bonfire. At half paſt ten the houſe was ſet on fire: the flames communicated to Bernard's inn, part of which was burnt. About eleven, that is half an hour after the houſe was ſet on fire, a party of the Northumberland militia came into Holborn: they had marched that day near forty miles, and the moment they arrived at their place of rendezvous, which was Lincoln's-Inn fields, they were ſent into Holborn. As ſoon as they appeared before the bonfire in front of Mr Langdale's houſe, the inſurgents attacked them. The party then diſcharged their pieces; but, as they were only loaded with powder, no harm was done. This experiment was tried to intimidate the ruffians; for ſtrict orders had been given, to uſe every lenient meaſure before coming to extremity. But it had no effect. The inſurgents continuing their attack, and one of the officers being very much hurt, it was found abſolutely neceſſary to fire with ball. Yet this firing was very prudently conducted: for the ſoldiers were not permitted to fire along the ſtreet; their officer drew them up on the north ſide of Holborn, fronting the bonfire and the houſe on fire, ſo that no perſon could be hurt but thoſe who were rioting round the fire, burning the furniture and caſks, and thoſe who were ſtill in the houſe plundering it. By this ſecond firing two

or

or three were killed. This judicious conduct of the officer deſerves great praiſe, for the ſtreets were much crowded with people moving their moſt valuable goods, as they could not know where the fire would ſtop. No innocent perſon could ſuffer by this firing, for it went directly acroſs the bonfire into the houſe on fire. This ſecond volley had the proper effect, and drove off the inſurgents from the front of the houſe. But many rioters and plunderers were ſtill within, the fire not yet having reached the front of the houſe. When any of theſe appeared at the doors or windows, the ſoldiers on the flank of the party ran up in an Indian file, that is each man ſingly following the track of the firſt, to the door or windows, and gave their fire, each man filing off as he fired. This continued till two o'clock. Both in this upper houſe of Mr Langdale's, and in the lower houſe at Holborn bridge, numbers of the miſcreants got ſo intoxicated, that they fell upon the ſpot, and were either burnt, ſuffocated, or ſmothered by the falling in of the roofs; for many bodies partly burnt, and others without any marks of burning, have been dug out of the ruins. Many alſo died of the exceſſive draughts which they took of the unrectified ſpirits. Within a few hours after the caſks had been turned out, numbers on both ſides of the ſtreets were ſeen lying on the ground dead drunk. Such vaſt numbers of caſks of ſpirits were rolled out of the upper ſtill-houſe, and ſtaved, that the kennel ran with ſpirits; which being taken for water, was dammed up, and ſerved to the engines playing on the houſes adjoining to the lower houſe at Holborn bridge; for when the flames threatened that whole neighbourhood, two engines were permitted to play.

All over the town the inhabitants were obliged to illuminate, as on Tueſday night, and contributions were levied at the houſes all the day and night; many people paying four, five, and ſix times to different parties.

But the grand object of the inſurgents was the Bank. Between nine and ten ſeems to have been the appointed hour of miſchief, as all the different conflagrations were then begun. About a quarter paſt nine the attack on the Bank began. The fires juſt lighted in ſo many different quarters, ſeem to have been deſigned to draw away part of the detachments from around the Bank. Luckily they had not the effect. All the avenues to the Bank were well guarded: A ſtrong party at the Poultry barred the paſſage that way; another occupied Bartholomew lane on the other ſide; a third and ſtronger party poſſeſſed the Royal Exchange in front of the Bank; a fourth were ſtationed within the Bank court; the rear of the Bank they could not get at without firſt demoliſhing a ſtreet of houſes: no way was open for them but Threadneedle ſtreet, and on coming out there they were expoſed to the poſts at the Exchange, Bartholomew lane, and at the Bank. The firſt attack of the inſurgents began at the Poultry, to force the main paſſage: the object was too important to trifle with them; about a dozen ſolid platoons beat them back. At the ſame time another choice body of the inſurgents, joined by the moſt deſperate of the Borough rioters, made the grand attack on the Bank itſelf by Threadneedle ſtreet. To excite the felons the more warmly, a horſe loaded with the chains of Newgate preceded inſtead of colours. Here they made a deſperate attack, and drove back the horſe with their cutlaſſes: but they were received by the foot in the ſame manner as at the Poultry; about a dozen ſolid platoons diſcomfited them.

At the Fleet priſon the rioters continued till three in the morning; when the military, after ſhewing moſt aſtoniſhing patience and forbearance, fired on them; by which three were killed.

In Broad ſtreet the inſurgents demoliſhed two houſes: they were oppoſed by the gentlemen of the London Military Aſſociation, who at laſt were forced to fire, and killed nine; but the number of wounded is not known. The inſurgents were completely defeated here likewiſe.

The Toll-houſes on Blackfriars bridge were alſo burnt. The inſurgents here got a very conſiderable booty in halfpence. Between one and two in the morning, a party of light horſe came, and diſturbed them in the midſt of their plundering. One or two were killed, and ſeveral wounded, ſome of whom have ſince died in the hoſpital.

The inhabitants in the villages round London were up the greateſt part of this night; they thought the whole city was on fire, ſo many places were in flames at the ſame time. The wind being north-eaſt, thoſe to leeward could, at a great diſtance, diſtinctly hear the voices of the ringleaders, give the word when to huzza. In all about thirty-two platoons

were heard, with innumerable dropping and ſcattered ſhot at intervals. The tremendous roaring and raging noiſe of the inſurgents abated conſiderably after the firings; their leaders with great difficulty could get them to huzza; their voices were clearly heard ſpiriting up the wretches they headed; and when they did huzza, it was in a very faint broken manner. In fact, before day-light on Thurſday morning, people who had attended to the progreſs of theſe inſurrections, declared, that they were in a great reſpect already ſuppreſſed.

During this night there were great commotions at the New Gaol, Marſhalſea, Borough Clink, and in Kent ſtreet, where the watch-houſes were deſtroyed. The inſurgents who remained at the King's-bench, got ſo intoxicated in the night, that they quarrelled among themſelves, and attacked each other with brickbats, by which ſeveral of them were maimed.

Nothing could make a more dreadful appearance than the city of London and its environs on this night. The huge bodies of fire iſſuing from the different conflagrations of the Fleet priſon, King's-bench, the Toll-houſes on Blackfriars bridge, together with Mr Langdale the diſtiller's two houſes and warehouſes on Holborn bridge, and the top of the hill, and other ſmaller fires, and the illuminations all aſcending into the air, and conſolidating together, formed an atmoſphere of flames, impreſſing the mind of the ſpectator with an idea, as if not only the whole metropolis was burning, but all nations yielding to the final conſummation of things.

Had the Bank, Doctors Commons, and the public offices, been the firſt objects of the fury of the inſurgents, inſtead of Newgate, the Fleet, and the King's-bench priſons, let any rational mind figure to itſelf the confuſion that muſt have enſued, the ruin that would have been ſpread, the diſtreſſes in which orphans, widows, natives, and foreigners, perſons of all ranks and conditions, in whatever ſtation, in whatever employment, would have been involved, by the annihilation of ſo many hundreds of millions of property, and the total abolition of all public credit! Who can but for a moment think on the danger, without looking up to Heaven in grateful acknowledgement to the Supreme Being for ſo ſignal a national deliverance!

[*To be continued.*]

Trials of the Rioters at the Old Bailey.

THE Recorder gave his charge to the grand jury in the court of ſeſſion at Guildhall, which was greatly crowded, on Monday, June 26.——He ſaid, he ſhould not think he had acquitted himſelf in the diſcharge of his duty, if he did not endeavour to throw out ſome hints whereby the gentlemen might underſtand the nature of the extraordinary buſineſs that would come before them. He then entered into a diſcrimination of the offences recently committed, and gave a deſcription of the crimes. The grand jury (he ſaid) ſhould diſtinguiſh between miſdemeanors and felonies. Thoſe who directed their attention to any particular chapel, were guilty of miſdemeanor or felony, according to the part they acted; and thoſe who combined for a general deſtruction, were guilty of high treaſon againſt the ſtate. The learned Serjeant reprobated the proceedings of the lawleſs rabble in terms of great indignation: He compared them to the havock which a conqueror makes in an enemy's country; and ſaid, the devaſtations lately made were aſtoniſhing, and terrible in their effects. After touching on the late dreadful ſcenes with ſome energy, he deſired the jury would blot them from their memories when they came upon their duty, and decide without the ſmalleſt prejudice: they were to receive and conſider evidence with caution, and particularly to remember the confuſion of the times, which was ſuch as would render it highly incumbent upon the witneſſes to be very circumſpect in their teſtimony. On the one hand, the grand jury were to be the guardians of the liberty of the ſubject, and to prevent improper motives having an influence to overturn the principles of fair and impartial juſtice taking place towards every man charged as a public offender. It was their province alſo to bring criminals of ſo ſingular a degree to the bar of Juſtice, that they may be dealt with according to their deſerts. They were to act with firmneſs and impartiality, regardleſs of threats, and without favour or affection. Having ſaid much more on the ſubject, the Recorder concluded, with thanking them for coming forward with alacrity at this particular period, to perform a very diſagreeable and troubleſome office, not altogether free from the moſt ſerious danger.

The

The judges were, the Lord Chief Baron Skynner, and the Judges Aſhurſt and Nares. — The trials began on the 28th of June, and were continued on June 29. & 30. and July 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 10. & 11. when the ſeſſions ended. — A party of light horſe kept continually patrolling the neighbourhood of the ſeſſions-houſe, to prevent any tumultuous aſſembling.

As among the whole number of rioters tried there was not one perſon of any note, it would be waſting room to be minute; we ſhall therefore give only the numbers tried, and the names of thoſe condemned; mentioning only a few particulars.

In the trial of Henry John Maſkall, apothecary, for being acceſſory in the demolition of the Earl of Mansfield's houſe, (of which charge he was by the jury found not guilty), Sir Thomas Mills depoſed, That about a quarter after twelve on Tueſday night, or rather Wedneſday morning, he was in Lord Mansfield's houſe. He then firſt heard the mob coming. They began with breaking the windows of the dining-parlour. The ladies came down ſtairs, and he conducted Lady Mansfield to Lincoln's-inn fields. Returned, and found a party of the guards oppoſite his Lordſhip's houſe. He begged the officer to enter the Houſe with his men. The officer ſaid, the juſtices of the peace had all run away, and he would not act without the civil magiſtrate. Sir Thomas had warm words with the officer, but the officer would not act.

The following ſixteen priſoners who had been capitally convicted, were brought to the bar, July 5. to receive ſentence, viz. William Brown, Richard Roberts, William Pateman, William Lawrence, Thomas Taplin, William Macdonald, George Barton, James Henry, Edward Dennis the executioner, Enoch Fleming, John Morris, Mary Roberts, Charlotte Gardner, William Foſter, John Gray, and George Kennedy.

The Recorder, previous to his paſſing judgement, addreſſed them in a ſpeech which did honour to that humanity which has been ſo conſpicuous in his whole conduct towards the unfortunate rioters. — He deſcribed the heinous nature of their offence; and told them, That they ſtood convicted, on the fulleſt evidence, by a jury who had ſhewn themſelves moſt favourable and merciful, in their careful attention to every circumſtance that might tend to vindicate the innocence of the unhappy priſoners; that if any circumſtances remained in favour of any of them, they ſhould be faithfully repreſented by him to his Majeſty, whoſe mercy alone could mitigate their ſentence: That they ought to conſider how their crimes had endangered the peace, the property, and even the lives, of many of the inhabitants of this city; and rendered it more like a town delivered into the hands of an enemy to be ſacked and pillaged, than one that remained under the authority of a well-ordered government: That the ſafety of the city, that every motive of juſtice towards the honeſt part of the community, required that ſome examples ſhould be made for the preſervation of their peace in future: That for his own part, he never felt himſelf ſo unhappy in the diſcharge of his office, as in being obliged to paſs ſentence on ſo many wretched perſons, who had brought themſelves into their preſent ſituation, either by their own wickedneſs or infatuation: That his pain, however, was greatly alleviated by what had been the conduct of the jurymen, who had all along been ſo attentive to every favourable circumſtance for the priſoners, and who ſo humanely tempered the deciſions of juſtice with the feelings of mercy: That it now only remained for him to pronounce the ſentence; which, though awful and ſevere, was yet neceſſary and juſt, viz. "That they ſhould be taken to the place from whence they came, and from thence to the place of execution, and there be hung by the neck till they were dead; and may God be merciful to their ſouls."

Judge Aſhurt informed the jury, July 8. that the Twelve Judges had determined, "That the evidence of informers was admiſſible on trials for life and death."

The following nineteen priſoners, who had been capitally convicted, were brought to the bar to receive ſentence, viz. George Staples, John Glover and Benjamin Bowſey Negroes, Thomas Haylock, Francis Mockworth, James Jackſon, Theophilus Browne, Jonathan Stacey, John Gambel, James Buckley, Benjamin Waters, Samuel Solomon, Joſeph Marks, Charles Kent, Letitia Holland, William Avery, John Burges, Thomas Price, and James Bird.

The Recorder addreſſed theſe unhappy

perſons in a very ſenſible and pathetic ſpeech. He informed them, that if there were any favourable circumſtances in their caſes, they muſt now repreſent them to his Majeſty, who alone could extend mercy. He expatiated on the enormity of their offences, and their dreadful tendency to ſociety. He ſaid, that his own feelings in diſcharge of the moſt painful part of his duty, and the regret which every man muſt feel at ſeeing ſuch a number of unhappy perſons ſentenced to the juſt puniſhment of their offences, were conſiderably abated by the extreme tenderneſs and care which the juries, and every other perſon concerned in the adminiſtration of juſtice on the melancholy occaſion, had exerciſed. He exorted them, that the ſenſe of the enormity of their offences might be impreſſed on their minds and conſciences; that they might employ the ſhort time allowed them to live, in preparing themſelves for that mercy at a higher and more important tribunal, which the laws of civil ſociety could not extend to them. He then proceeded to paſs ſentence of death.

The number tried was 85; of whom 35 were capitally convicted, 7 convicted of ſingle felony, and 43 acquitted.

Fifty of the rioters were tried by a ſpecial commiſſion, to continue till the 29th of July, at St Margaret's Hill, Southwark, before the Lord Chief Juſtice Loughborough, Mr Juſtice Gould, Mr Baron Eyre, and Mr Juſtice Buller. We have inſerted the Lord Chief Juſtice's charge to the grand jury entire [337], as taken in ſhort hand. — The trials began on Tueſday July 11. and were continued every day till Tueſday, July 18. inclusive, Sunday excepted.

On the firſt trial, Mr Wallace, the Attorney-General, ſtated the general law to the grand jury. That though the priſoners ſhould not be found to have taken an active part with their hands, yet if they were proved to have encouraged the mob to acts of outrage by their preſence, they would in the conſtruction of law be equally guilty.

William Hayter was tried for pulling down the houſe of Mr French, of Fair lane, June 7. It was proved, that in Mr French's houſe he had examined the people reſpecting their religion, and talked much about the ſcriptures and St Paul, and againſt Popery; and alſo declared, that he would be glad to ſee all eſtates ſo levelled, that no man in the kingdom ſhould be poſſeſſed of more than a thouſand a-year. He was found guilty, but recommended to mercy by the jury. Baron Eyre ſaid, he would very willingly concur with the jury in any proper meaſure; but he referred it to their own prudence to conſider, how far it would be proper to recommend to mercy a man who had broached a doctrine, ſo dangerous to the ſtate, and to ſociety, as that of levelling fortunes, which could not be done without robbery to the preſent proprietors of eſtates worth more than a thouſand a-year. The jury acquieſced in this remonſtrance. Hayter, though he was ſo full of religious converſation, got ſo intoxicated with the liquor in Mr French's cellars, that he fell on the ſpot. Early next morning he was found dead drunk by Mr French's ſervants.

Before Lord Loughborough ſummed up the evidence againſt John Barton, who was tried, July 14. for pulling down the houſe of Edward Dodd in Lombard ſtreet, he ſaid, he had been conſidering with his brothers on the bench, whether the priſoner might be benefited by any doubt of law upon the conſtruction of the ſtatute; as it had not been proved, that there were ſo many as twelve perſons concerned in deſtroying the houſe: one had ſworn he believed there were about twelve in number; another, that there were about half a ſcore: and if the numbers could make any thing in favour of the priſoner in point of law, every allowance would be made for him. They were however all of opinion, that no doubt could ariſe upon the conſtruction of the act of parliament. Any number were ſufficient in point of law to conſtitute a riot; it is not neceſſary that there ſhould be ſo many as twelve in number.

On Saturday July 15. twenty priſoners, who had then been convicted, were put to the bar, to receive ſentence, viz. Joſeph and Robert Lovell, father and ſon, gypſies, William Hayter, Charles King, Thomas Murray (a youth ſcarce ſixteen, but who had been in Bridewell, who was in the county-jail on two indictments for highway-robberies on the 7th of June, and was then let out by the rioters, and was tried for pulling down, with others, the houſe of Paul Primary, in the borough), Edward Dorman, Henry Wadham, Mary Cook, Su-

ſannah Howard, Samuel Lyman, John Hyde, William Inbeſt, Samuel Jordan, George Fletcher, James Palmer, Benjamin Rowland, Oliver Johnſon, Eliz. Collins, Theodore Atkinſon, and John Barton.—— Lord Loughborough addreſſed them as follows. "You have each of you been indicted for ſeveral offences, in unlawfully demoliſhing and pulling down the dwelling-houſes of ſeveral different perſons; and for your trials you have put yourſelves upon God and your country. You have had a full trial by a jury of your country; that jury has convicted you upon the cleareſt and fulleſt evidence: you have all of you had the benefit of a trial by a jury, who have not only been attentive, inſtructed, and enlightened, but full of humanity and compaſſion; who have omitted no circumſtance that could induce them to entertain the leaſt favourable opinion in the caſe of any of the priſoners that have come before them; you ſtand therefore now objects of the juſtice and of the ſeverity of the law; your lives are forfeited to the law, for very dangerous offences committed againſt the property of your neighbours, and the peace of the country. The end of all puniſhment is example: the danger and enormity of the offences that have lately been committed will require a ſevere example, to deter ſuch of your aſſociates as have not been detected, and all others, from committing ſuch dangerous exceſſes. Among the number of thoſe unhappy objects who are now before me, it is poſſible there may be found ſome perſons leſs guilty, towards whom his Majeſty may be induced to ſhew that mercy which is ever near to his royal breaſt; but as all of you have forfeited your lives to the juſtice of your country, let me intreat you, that none of you will flatter himſelf, that it will be his or her lot to be ſaved: the neceſſity of public juſtice requires a ſevere and a ſtrong example. If there are any whoſe caſes are more favourable than others, (and I am very ſorry to ſay there are very few caſes marked with any circumſtances of favour), thoſe inſtances will be, which is the only ſatisfaction you can now feel, as fairly repreſented as they will bear. The tenderneſs of the jury has induced them, among the number that now ſtand to receive ſentence, to recommend three [Hayter, Palmer, and Barton] particular objects to mercy: I ſhall think it my duty, upon every occaſion, to repreſent how excellent the conduct and behaviour of that jury who made that recommendation has been; at the ſame time I ſhall think it my duty, painful as it is, where, in my opinion, circumſtances occurred that ought to turn back the tide of mercy, to ſtate thoſe circumſtances, though they make againſt the recommendation: let not, therefore, thoſe perſons who have had the benefit of a recommendation to mercy from the jury, flatter themſelves that their caſe is certain to be ſaved: I am much afraid that certainly all of them cannot be ſaved; and, therefore each of them ſhould ſuppoſe that their caſe may be to be among the ſufferers, in order that they, together with all the others, may have all that time which now remains for conſideration in their unhappy ſituation. There is time for you all to turn your minds to the fountain of mercy, where mercy and juſtice can be reconciled by ways inſcrutable to our underſtandings. You will have the benefit of the aſſiſtance of a worthy and pious clergyman, to direct your thoughts to a proper preparation for that more awful tribunal before which you are ſhortly to appear: I truſt that you will make good uſe of the time that will remain. I truſt the approach of that day which the commandments of God has directed to be kept holy, will diſpoſe your minds and hearts to a better frame; and that you will avail yourſelves of the time the indulgence of the law allows, between the ſentence and the execution, to prepare yourſelves for mercy, if mercy ſhould be the fate of any; if not, to receive that awful diſſolution of life by the hands of public juſtice, with a due reverence to the laws of your country, and with a proper temper of mind becoming Chriſtians.—Nothing now remains to me, but the painful part of pronouncing the ſentence of the law. The ſentence of the law is, and the court awards it, That you, and every one of you, be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and from thence to a place of execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead; and may the Lord have mercy upon all your ſouls!"—— The priſoners all fell upon their knees, and cried, *Amen*.

William Saunders, a lad about ſixteen, was tried for beginning to pull down a houſe. One witneſs ſwore, that Saun-

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ders broke a pane of glaſs in the houſe with a ſtick; that he (the witneſs) immediately ſaid to him, Begone, you little raſcal! what buſineſs have you here? upon which Saunders went away, and returned no more. —— Lord Loughborough ſaid to Mr Howarth, counſel for the crown, that the boy's caſe was but juſt within the law, and he wiſhed Mr Howarth to relieve him and the jury. Mr Howarth conſented to drop the proſecution; and the jury brought in a verdict, Not guilty.

James Ewer, who had given evidence againſt one of the priſoners on the 15th, informed the court, that he had been threatened by the lieutenant of the preſs-gang to which the priſoner belonged, to impreſs him. The court immediately diſpatched a meſſenger after the lieutenant. When he arrived, Lord Loughborough made ſome very pointed obſervations on the impropriety of any perſon's endeavouring to intimidate witneſſes from giving evidence, or inſulting them for having given it; and informed this young gentleman, who did not ſeem to know the conſequence of impeding the adminiſtration of juſtice, or to be ſenſible of the lenity of the court, that Ewer muſt be expreſsly under his protection, and that he muſt give it in orders to all his men, to protect him, as he would anſwer for any inſult or injury offered him at his peril.

On Tueſday, July 18. four more priſoners were brought to the bar, and had ſentence of death paſſed on them by Lord Loughborough, thus. —"Henry Penny, John Bridport, Richard Miller, Joſeph Haynes, You have each of you been indicted for the ſeveral offences of pulling down dwelling-houſes; for your trial you have put yourſelves upon God and your country; and you have been convicted of theſe offences by a verdict of your country. I truſt it will be unneceſſary for me to enlarge to any of you upon the nature of the offences that you have committed. The fellowſhip you muſt have had with the unfortunate men, upon whom it has lately been my misfortune to have paſſed a ſimilar ſentence, muſt, I hope and truſt, have awaked in your minds a juſt ſenſe of your offences, and produced in you ſentiments befitting the ſituation in which you ſtand. The only part of the duty impoſed upon me that I can ever diſcharge without pain, will be, to repreſent, at the foot of the throne, thoſe circumſtances that may draw forth his Majeſty's clemency to ſuch of you as ſhall ſeem to deſerve it. — Two of the unhappy men whom I now addreſs, have ſeverally upon their trials met with a favourable repreſentation from the jury; but it is my duty not to awaken a falſe hope, nor ſuffer it to riſe in the mind of any one of you who heard that recommendation, and was tried upon a ſecond charge, upon which the ſentiments of the jury did not ſupport their firſt wiſh for mercy. It is uncertain what effect any repreſentation that may be made of your caſes can have to obtain mercy upon earth; it is, I am afraid, but too certain, that, in compaſſion to all his Majeſty's ſubjects, mercy cannot reach all of you; it is therefore the duty, and it will be the intereſt, of each of you, to ſuppoſe that he is amongſt the number of perſons who can find no mercy here; and it will then only remain that you all apply yourſelves, with fervency and devotion, to obtain mercy of that awful power, who pardoneth and abſolveth all them that truly repent, and unfeignedly confeſs their faults." —— The ſentence was then pronounced in the uſual form.

The Lord Chief Juſtice then diſmiſſed the grand and petit jurors, with polite acknowledgements for their attendance and attention.

At St Margaret's hill, the number tried was 50; of whom 24 were capitally convicted, and 26 were acquitted.

In all tried, at the Old Bailey and St Margaret's-hill, 135; of whom 59 were convicted.

Sir Francis Drake: A naval anecdote.

THE late Sir Francis Drake having fell in with a French 60 gun ſhip off Cape Saint Vincent's, which he, though in a frigate of only 28 guns, engaged, and by a variety of devices, and plying the Frenchmen cloſe with all his guns, at laſt forced to ſtrike her colours, and brought her ſafe into Portſmouth, was ſurpriſed on his arrival, at an order for him not to go on ſhore till he had received the royal pardon for riſking his ſhip's crew; which accordingly came down to him a few days after. "Well, (ſays the Captain), if it be a crime for a little Engliſh ſhip to take a large Frenchman, I muſt quit the ſervice, and get promoted; for I plainly ſee I ſhall be often making an attempt to be guilty of ſuch crimes."

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PARLIAMENT. [318.]

On the 2d of June a petition of his Majeſty's loyal Proteſtant ſubjects of the cities of London and Weſtminſter, borough of Southwark, and their environs, was preſented to the Commons [283], and read; ſetting forth, That the petitioners, ſenſible of the many bleſſings which, as Proteſtants and Britons, they enjoy, cannot but be alarmed at an act, paſſed in the 18th year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, repealing certain penalties and diſabilities impoſed on the Papiſts by a ſtatute enacted in the 11th and 12th years of William III. for further preventing the growth of Popery; and it is with the deepeſt concern that they petition this Honourable Houſe againſt a law which has already received the royal aſſent; but, as this act was ſo ſuddenly introduced, and ſo haſtily paſſed, before the ſenſe of the nation at large could be obtained, or any oppoſition formed againſt it, they are encouraged to hope that this application will not prove too late for redreſs; and that, notwithſtanding the late act might be intended to repeal only detached parts of a ſingle ſtatute, the petitioners conceive that it is an abſolute repeal of the moſt eſſential clauſes in that ſtatute, and will operate virtually to render thoſe acts againſt the Papiſts that are yet unrepealed of none effect; and that the petitioners apprehend, that the Papiſts conſtrue the late indulgence of parliament to be a toleration of Popery, as appears by the maſs-houſes and ſchools which they are opening throughout the kingdom, and by their printing Popiſh books, and publicly expoſing them to ſale; and that Popiſh biſhops, prieſts, Jeſuits, and ſchoolmaſters, now openly exerciſe their functions; whereby the people, eſpecially the riſing generation, are in danger of being led into ſuperſtition, idolatry, and rebellion; and that Papiſts can now purchaſe what lands, tenements, or hereditaments, they pleaſe, and inherit the ſame; that they will thereby influence our elections in future parliaments, and that this muſt tend to the deſtruction of our happy conſtitution; and that as Papiſts can now by legal authority confeſs the eccleſiaſtical or ſpiritual juriſdiction of the Pope and ſee of Rome, which our laws, before the paſſing of the late act, have conſtantly diſavowed, the petitioners are very much alarmed leſt they ſhould be involved in the guilt of perjury, when called to declare upon oath, "That no foreign prince, perſon, prelate, ſtate, or potentate, hath any juriſdiction or authority, eccleſiaſtical or ſpiritual, in this realm;" and that Popery is in its nature intolerant, in a Proteſtant country ſeditious, and in this kingdom diſaffected to the preſent reigning family, and therefore to encourage it tends to the ſubverſion of the ſtate, to dethrone the King, and to ſet aſide the ſucceſſion of the illuſtrious houſe of Hanover to the crown of this kingdom; and that as England and Scotland are united, the petitioners cannot but think it a hardſhip upon the people of England, to have Popery countenanced among them by law, when their brethren in Scotland have been officially aſſured that no law ſhall be made to favour Popery in that country; and the petitioners preſume, that their peaceable deportment, and the conſtitutional ſteps they have taken to obtain redreſs, will meet the approbation of this Honourable Houſe; and that the petitioners do not deſire to perſecute the Papiſts, but to preſerve themſelves and their poſterity from a repetition of thoſe rebellious and bloody ſcenes which Popery, under pretence of promoting the intereſt of the church, has exhibited in theſe kingdoms: wherefore, to preſerve the ſucceſſion of the illuſtrious houſe of Hanover in the Proteſtant line, and to ſecure our civil and religious liberties againſt the incroachments of Popery to the lateſt poſterity, the petitioners humbly pray, that leave may be given to bring in a bill, to repeal the act lately paſſed in favour of the Papiſts.

The petition was referred to a committee of the whole houſe.—And a motion being made, for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf immediately into the ſaid committee, another motion was made, to adjourn; which paſſed in the negative. Then the queſtion being put, for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into the ſaid committee, the houſe was informed, that a large and tumultuous crowd had filled the lobby and paſſages leading to the Houſe: and the Serjeant at Arms having informed the Houſe, that it was not in his power to clear the lobby, Mr Speaker directed him to ſend for the ſheriff and other magiſtrates of the county of Middleſex and city of Weſtminſter, to attend the Houſe immediately. Af-

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ter ſome time ſeveral juſtices attending, Mr Speaker informed them, that it was their duty to preſerve the peace, and for that purpoſe they had authority to call forth, if neceſſary, the whole power of the county to their aſſiſtance; he therefore directed them to uſe their utmoſt exertions to reſtore peace and good order.—The Houſe being informed, ſome time after, that the lobby was cleared, the queſtion paſſed in the negative; and the Houſe reſolved to go into the committee on the Tueſday following, and to adjourn till that day.

A petition of his Majeſty's loyal Proteſtant ſubjects of the town and county of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, and its environs, was preſented, and read; containing the ſame allegations and prayer as the petition juſt mentioned; and it was referred to the committee to whoſe conſideration that petition was referred.

On the 19th of June, the day the Houſe met after an adjournment of ten days, a petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, was preſented to the Commons, and read; ſetting forth, That ſince the act 11° & 12° Will. III. "for the further preventing the growth of Popery," the Papiſts have experienced no perſecution, and the ſtate has enjoyed perfect tranquillity; and that repealing part of that act has occaſioned much diſcontent, and produced dangerous tumults; and therefore praying, That the act 18° Geo. III. "for relieving his Majeſty's ſubjects profeſſing the Popiſh religion from certain penalties and diſabilities impoſed on them by an act 11° & 12° Will. III. *for the further preventing the growth of Popery*," may be repealed; that being, in the petitioners opinion, the moſt probable means of immediately quieting the minds of the people.

Mr Wilkes expreſſed his diſapprobation of this petition, becauſe it had the air of having been ſmuggled through the common council, being brought forward at a time when a great many members, preſuming all the buſineſs of the day was over, had retired from the hall. The principle of the petition alſo met his diſapprobation; becauſe it prayed for a total repeal of the Roman-Catholic act, when a partial one was all that ought to be required.—Mr Sawbridge ſeconded Mr Wilkes in this idea. Both were ſevere upon Mr Bull, for bringing the petition into the court of common council; and for not only having been very inactive in maintaining peace in his ward, but for having given countenance to the mob, by ſuffering the conſtables to wear blue cockades, and frequently to cry out, "No Popery!"—Mr Alderman Bull declared, the buſineſs was conducted openly, and that the Aldermen Wilkes and Sawbridge had each notice given them of the buſineſs intended to be moved.

The petition was referred to the aforementioned committee.—Several other petitions for repealing the act 18° Geo. III. both before and after thoſe here mentioned were preſented; and all were referred to the ſame committee.

This committee ſat on the 20th.—Lord Beauchamp opened the debate. The people, his Lordſhip ſaid, had been alarmed without any juſt foundation: for notwithſtanding the repeal of the penal clauſes of K. William's bill, there ſtill remained ſeveral penal ſtatutes againſt the Catholics, which laid them open to very heavy puniſhments: nothing, therefore, had been leſs granted to them than an eſtabliſhment of their religion. His Lordſhip inſiſted, that the petitioners, from their miſconception of the late act, had ventured aſſertions in their petitions which were unſupported in fact. He concluded with moving five reſolutions, viz. "That it is the opinion of this committee, 1. That the effect and operation of the [aforementioned] act 18° Geo. III. have been miſrepreſented and miſunderſtood. 2. That the ſaid act does not repeal or alter, or in any manner invalidate or render ineffectual, the ſeveral ſtatutes made to prohibit the exerciſe of the Popiſh religion previous to the ſtatute 11° and 12° Will. III. 3. That no eccleſiaſtical or ſpiritual juriſdiction or authority is given by the ſaid act to the Pope or to the ſee of Rome. 4. That this Houſe does, and ever will, watch over the intereſts of the Proteſtant religion with the moſt unremitted attention; and that all attempts to ſeduce the youth of this kingdom from the eſtabliſhed church to Popery, are highly criminal according to the laws in force, and are a proper ſubject of further regulation. 5. That all endeavours to diſquiet the minds of the people, by miſrepreſenting the ſaid act 18° Geo. III. as inconſiſtent with the ſafety, or irreconcilable to the principles of the Proteſtant

religion,

religion, have a manifeſt tendency to diſturb the public peace, to break the union neceſſary at this time, to bring diſhonour on the national character, to diſcredit the Proteſtant religion in the eyes of other nations, and to furniſh occaſion for the renewal of the perſecution of our Proteſtant brethren in other countries.

Lord North, Mr Fox, Mr Burke, and the Lord Advocate, in long ſpeeches, argued againſt the repeal of the bill. They pointed out the fatal conſequences that muſt befal the Roman-Catholics if the act ſhould be repealed. Many of them had acknowledged themſelves publicly as proprietors of eſtates which they had formerly held in truſt; a repeal muſt rob them of theſe: Many, in conſequence of the late act, had made wills, and marriage-ſettlements, which it would be the height of injuſtice to annul or violate. On that ground a repeal certainly ought not, and conſequently could not take place. With reſpect to ſchools for Roman-Catholic children, every man who had a ſpark of humanity muſt admit that they were neceſſary; as it would be barbarity in the extreme, to force children from their parents to rear them up in a different religion.

Mr Ambler and Sir P. Clerke argued for a repeal. The latter ſaid, that he did not want to force Roman Catholics to bring up their children Proteſtants; but he wanted to prevent them from ſeducing the children of Proteſtants, with a view to make them Papiſts. A Noble Lord, he ſaid, had declared, that the petitions were not grounded upon fact: in order to diſcover whether that aſſertion was true or not, he moved, That the chairman ſhould leave the chair, report their progreſs, and aſk leave to hear evidence in ſupport of the allegations contained in the petitions.

Sir Philip's motion was afterwards withdrawn, and the reſolutions were agreed to without a diviſion, at one o' clock.—The Speaker then reſumed the chair, and the reſolutions were reported, and agreed to.

Then it was ordered, *nem. con.* That leave be given to bring in a bill, to ſecure the Proteſtant religion in Great Britain from any incroachments of Popery, by more effectually reſtraining Papiſts, or perſons profeſſing the Popiſh religion, from teaching, or taking upon themſelves the education or government of the children of Proteſtants; and that Sir George Savile, Mr Ellis, Mr Hartley, Mr Burke, Mr Recorder of London, Sir William Guiſe, Mr Huſſey, and Mr Polhill, ſhould prepare and bring it in.

The bill was preſented by Sir George Savile on the 22d, and read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, next morning, and to be printed. It was accordingly read a ſecond time on Friday, June 23. and committed for the Monday following. The committee ſat on the 26th, made amendments, and reported them; and the Houſe ordered the bill, with the amendments, to be printed; and reſolved to take the report further into conſideration next day, the 27th. On that day the amendments were, with amendments to ſeveral of them, agreed to, and an amendment was made by the houſe; and the bill was ordered to be ingroſſed. The bill was read a third time on the 28th, paſſed, and Sir George Savile was ordered to carry it to the Lords. Petitions from certain teachers of academies, and from certain ſchoolmiſtreſſes, were preſented; but the queſtion being put for bringing them up, paſſed in the negative.

On the 21ſt of June, while the petitions for a repeal of the act 18° Geo. III. in favour of Roman Catholics was under the conſideration of the Commons, there was a converſation on that ſubject in the Houſe of Lords.—The Duke of Grafton expreſſed his aſtoniſhment, after ſo many petitions had been preſented for the repeal of that act, and ſuch dreadful diſturbances had happened, that no motion had come from any Noble Lord in adminiſtration to bring the matter under conſideration. He had heard, he ſaid, of reſolutions made in the other Houſe, and of a bill to be brought in there for ſome amendments in the offenſive act; but he thought, that in all caſes that concerned the combined civil and religious rights of the nation, but more eſpecially the religious, bills ſhould originate in the Houſe of Lords, becauſe they had the aſſiſtance of the Rt Rev. Bench of Biſhops; and therefore he called upon that Bench, to know, if they had been convened to give their opinions upon the expediency of repealing or amending that bill, by his Majeſty's miniſters, either before or ſince the diſturbances; and declared, that if ſome good reaſon was not aſſigned by them, or the Lords in adminiſtration, why that Houſe ſhould wait for a bill coming up from the other, he would move for a day to take the repeal

of the act into conſideration, before the Biſhops were called off by the ſeaſon of the year to their annual viſitations, when the Houſe would be deprived of their aſſiſtance.

The Biſhop of Peterborough delivered his ſentiments in an eloquent conciſe ſpeech. He held it as a maxim, That when popular prejudices, and the paſſions inherent to human nature, ran high in the breaſts of the people, that is not the ſeaſon for abrogating old laws, or enacting new ones, militating againſt thoſe prejudices and paſſions. He thought the time unſeaſonable when the act was paſſed; for we were involved in the unhappy American conteſt, and on the eve of a war with France and Spain; ſo that nothing was wanting but the fury of religious phrenzy to fill up the meaſure of our national misfortunes. Though no man was a warmer friend to religious toleration, nor a greater enemy to perſecution; yet he ſaw defects in that bill, and at the ſecond reading had expreſſed his apprehenſion, that miſrepreſentations and ill conſequences would ariſe from the want of a clauſe to prevent the Roman-Catholics making converts, and educating children of Proteſtants in their faith; eſpecially as he knew that they offered pecuniary rewards, which are arguments that indigent perſons will find too powerful to reſiſt. He was therefore glad to hear, that a bill was to be brought into the other Houſe to rectify this defect. Another objection was, the enabling Roman-Catholics to purchaſe lands, and ſettle them on their children, the ſame as Proteſtants; as this might lead to acts of cruelty and injuſtice; for if the eldeſt ſon ſhould renounce the Romiſh faith in the lifetime of his father, he might ſettle his eſtate on the youngeſt, being a Roman.

The Biſhop of Llandaff and the Biſhop of Rocheſter both ſpoke againſt a repeal of the act, as it had been in many parts miſunderſtood, and becauſe it would be a dangerous precedent at this time; but they thought it highly expedient, while they were ſecured in the peaceable enjoyment of their religion, and the natural right of educating their own children, that they ſhould be ſtrictly prohibited from ſeducing the children of Proteſtants to be educated in their ſchools. As the petitions were preſented to the other Houſe, they recommended that the reſolutions of that Houſe, or the bill framed there, ſhould be waited for.—The Duke of Grafton acquieſced, and the converſation ended.

The bill that was ſent from the Commons June 28. was read twice by the Lords, and committed for Monday, July 3.—— Previous to the ſitting of the committee that day, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury made a ſhort ſpeech, profeſſing the warmeſt attachment to the generous principles of toleration ſo long as it did not affect the civil and religious eſtabliſhment of the country: and gave it as his opinion, that the doctrines of the church of England itſelf were the ſtrongeſt arguments for this ſpecies of indulgence, as the firſt and moſt reſpectable tenet in the Chriſtian ſyſtem was Humanity, and it never could conſiſt with that virtue to compel a man into a mode of worſhip againſt his conſcience and belief.—The act 11° and 12° Will. III. againſt the Roman-Catholics, his Grace ſaid, he had always conſidered as very ſevere, and adapted only to the circumſtances of the nation at the time; and it was with a view to relieve perſons profeſſing that religion from the very great hardſhips they might ſuffer under that and other acts inflicting pains and penalties, that he had conſented to the bill for repealing them, which had given riſe to the Proteſtant petitions, and to the preſent bill. If therefore their Lordſhips ſhould be of opinion, that Popiſh ſchools have increaſed, and that Proteſtant children are ſeduced to be educated in them by Romiſh teachers in the principles of their religion, the proviſions in this bill would be very proper, and ſhould meet with his concurrence.

The Marquis of Rockingham was for reſtraining the Papiſts as much as poſſible from educating the children of Proteſtants; but when that was done, he hoped there would be no infringement on the toleration granted them for the free exerciſe of their religion, nor any reſtriction upon their building or repairing chapels for public worſhip: for it did not appear to him that they had erected many new ones. Much had been ſaid about the chapel at Bath; but, after all, it was not a new one: there had been a chapel on the ſpot ever ſince Q. Eliſabeth's time; part of it had been pulled down to widen a ſtreet, and an addition had been made in another poſition about five years ago, before the bill in their favour was thought of, which made it larger than the old chapel, and ſuitable to the increaſed

increaſed number of the Roman-Catholics reſiding in that city.

Earl Ferrers, after a very few preliminary obſervations, introduced the following motion: "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions to the Moſt Reverend the Archbiſhops and the Rt Rev. the Biſhops, to procure from their parochial clergy an account of the number of Papiſts, or reputed Papiſts, in their reſpective dioceſes, and to cauſe the ſame to be laid before this Houſe on the 1ſt day of the next ſeſſion of parliament."

The Biſhop of Bath and Wells ſaid, he had already made an inquiry ſimilar to that wiſhed for by the Noble Lord. He felt himſelf happy in informing the Houſe of the reſult of that inquiry, as it would tend to remove certain miſconceptions that had had conſiderable prevalence abroad, and had in ſome degree contributed to the terrible diſaſters that had recently happened. An idea had gone into the world, that the number of Papiſts had very much increaſed within late years. Now the reverſe was the fact. When this deſcription of men were enumerated about two generations ago, by an eminent divine, Dr Gaſtrell, the total amount at that time was 68,000. The amount of thoſe reſiding only in the particular county of Cheſter, which is more peculiarly diſtinguiſhed for Roman-Catholic inhabitants than any other, was at that time 37,000. In the year 1767, a ſecond calculation had been made in that county, and the amount was 25,000. Another calculation had been recently made in the ſame diſtrict, and it was found that there were no more than 16,000 at moſt.—The inference from a compariſon of theſe various computations in this particular diſtrict was clearly this, That a general diminution had taken place throughout the kingdom; and that the number of Roman-Catholics, upon the whole, was nearly leſſened one half within the ſpace alluded to.

The Archbiſhop of Canterbury ſaid, That great pains had been taken by his orders to inquire into the number of Roman-Catholics throughout the kingdom, and he did not find that they were increaſed; neither could he hear of any new ſchools, except one for boys at Hammerſmith; there had been one for girls many years, a very old eſtabliſhment; but in neither of them was there one child of Proteſtant parents.

The motion was agreed to unanimouſly.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into the committee, Lord Oxford in the chair.

Several of the clauſes having been read, and agreed to, the Biſhop of Rocheſter moved, That inſtead of the words, "prohibited from the teaching or government of" &c. the term "tuition" be inſerted, as being the term uſually received, and that uſed in the laſt bill reſpecting the Roman-Catholics.

The Lord Chancellor ſaid, the diſtinction ſuggeſted by the Rt Rev. Prelate ſtruck him as an alteration that was not only to be wiſhed for, from the leſſer argument of general uniformity, but becauſe, in his idea, it affected even the fundamental tenor and principle of the bill itſelf. He was not a man who had ever attempted to announce himſelf, or had any ambition to be deemed, an active zealot for indiſcriminate toleration. From illneſs he had been deprived of the opportunity of attending to the ſeveral circumſtances that had given riſe to the bill, or of conſulting much upon it; but in his own judgement of it, whatever it might be thought proper to do, in reſpect to any reſtraint on the education of the children of Proteſtants by Romiſh teachers, it ſhould not appear to be upon the ſpur of a particular occaſion, and therefore it would have been better to have poſtponed it: but he would not enter into that conſideration then; he hoped, however, when the bill ſhould be read a third time, it would then be maturely weighed by their Lordſhips, whether it be wiſe at this juncture to paſs ſuch a bill.—His Lordſhip, with regard to the amendment, ſaid, that it was certainly right to guard againſt Roman-Catholics having the entire tuition and government of Proteſtant children; but, having taken care of that, he hoped their Lordſhips would not go ſo far as to prevent the teachers of foreign languages, ſuch for inſtance as French and Italian maſters, from inſtructing Proteſtant children: for if their Lordſhips thought it neceſſary for any of their children to have thoſe accompliſhments, from whom were they to acquire them, but from the inhabitants of the countries where they are ſpoken and written in their greateſt purity? and theſe profeſs the Romiſh faith. Beſides, it ſeemed very ſtrange to except dancing-maſters

from the prohibitions in this bill, and to reſtrain inſtructors in languages from exerciſing their profeſſions. And why were all ſects of religion diſſenting from the eſtabliſhed church, to be permitted to teach any branch of education to all children indiſcriminately, and the Roman Catholics alone to be denied it, after they have taken the oaths required by government to qualify them for the enjoyment of the ſame privileges, the ſame rights, and the ſame common protection, as the reſt of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects? — If, ſaid, his Lordſhip, it were really a fact, that the Roman-Catholics of the preſent time held thoſe abſurd tenets, That the Pope has a ſupreme power over all princes; That they may depoſe and murder their ſovereign; and, That no faith is to be kept with thoſe they are pleaſed to call heretics; or if they could derive any power or ſupport from the temporal authority of the Pope, or from his influence with foreign Roman-Catholic princes, to endanger the ſafety of the ſtate; I would exterminate ſuch a people: but not believing this to be the caſe, I am for granting them the ſacred rights that God has given them, the right of worſhipping him in their own way, and of educating their children according to their own faith. In the year 1780, a man would be laughed at, in France, and all over Europe, who ſhould aſſert, that the Pope has any temporal power over the ſovereigns of Europe, or their ſubjects; and the Engliſh Roman-Catholics have ſolemnly ſworn that he has none over them. The Roman-Catholics, he ſaid, were Engliſhmen; they had conducted themſelves like Engliſhmen; they therefore had a right to the protection of the laws. What had they done ſince laſt year, when a bill was paſſed exonerating them from a catalogue of moſt tyrannical and unchriſtian grievances? Nothing that had been proved. Would their Lordſhips then proceed, without any cauſe, to make this deſcription of men leſs an object of their indulgence this year than the laſt, to deprive them of every bleſſing they had previouſly beſtowed, and reduce them, once more, without fault, or any thing like the ſhadow of it, to the original ſtate of oppreſſion or hardſhip in which they had been moſt inhumanly, as well as impolitically, kept? — His Lordſhip concluded with moving an amendment, That Roman-Catholics be permitted to teach any thing in any manner they think proper, only that they be not ſuffered to keep boarding-ſchools, or any ſuch ſeminary as may give them the excluſive government of the children under their direction.

On a motion of Earl Bathurſt, an amendment was made to the Biſhop of Rocheſter's amendment, with that Prelate's conſent, by inſerting the words, "inſtruction, government, and boarding, of Proteſtant children."

The Biſhop of Ely was for putting off the bill to another ſeſſion, and for moving a committee of the whole Houſe early in the next ſeſſion, to inquire into all the laws in being reſpecting the Papiſts; for, he ſaid, neither Papiſts nor Proteſtants knew them at preſent. Some more Lords were for poſtponing it.

After the body of the bill was gone through, a very material alteration was made in the title upon a motion of Earl Bathurſt. It ran before in theſe words: "A bill to ſecure the Proteſtant religion in Great Britain from any encroachments of Popery," &c. His Lordſhip ſaid, God forbid it ſhould go out of that Houſe, that the Rev. Prelates, or any other Lords, thought the Proteſtant religion in this country in any danger from any encroachments whatever. He then propoſed the following title, which was agreed to: "A bill for more effectually reſtraining Papiſts, or perſons profeſſing the Romiſh religion, from taking upon them the education, government, and board of the children of Proteſtants."

The committee paſſed the bill without any further amendment.

On the report, next day, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury ſaid, that being more fully informed as to the import and tendency of the amendments propoſed, he muſt give them his negative. His Grace expreſſed himſelf an enemy to every ſpecies of intoleration; and conceived, that it would be acting with a degree of harſhneſs and ſeverity wholly unjuſtifiable, to deprive parents of the privilege of educating their children in the religious principles they themſelves profeſſed. But as the Roman-Catholics entertained principles inimical to the civil and religious inſtitutions of this country, the duties of his ſtation compelled him to declare, as his opinion, that Roman-Catholics ought not to be afforded the opportunity of teaching in day-ſchools,

ſchools, or of having in any other manner the power of inſtilling the principles of the Roman-Catholic faith into the minds of their pupils, which the propoſed amendments would moſt certainly enable them to effect. His Lordſhip, for theſe and other reaſons, could not agree to the amendments, which had made the bill more offenſive to him than it was in the ſtate in which it came from the Commons; and his Grace concluded with ſaying, that he believed ſome abſent members of the bench coincided with him in opinion.

The Biſhop of St David's ſaid, he had not yet ſpoken on the ſubject now under diſcuſſion. When the bill paſſed for repealing the act 11° & 12° Will. III. he had not the honour of a ſeat in that Houſe: but he had among his private friends obſerved, that it did not promiſe to produce any ſalutary effect, as the Roman-Catholic ſubjects of theſe realms were not under any kind of perſecution; and expreſſed his apprehenſions that the bill might probably create jealouſies and animoſities in the minds of the Proteſtants.

An erroneous idea had been diſſeminated abroad, purporting that the Bench of Biſhops were inclined to encourage Popery: but he could take upon himſelf to aſſert, that the Rev. Prelates entertained not the moſt diſtant idea of encouraging any doctrines militating againſt the eſtabliſhed religion and civil inſtitutions of the country. Indulgences that would not interfere with theſe important doctrines, he would not oppoſe; but was apprehenſive, that permitting day-ſchools to be kept by Roman-Catholics, would afford too fatal opportunities for the perverſion of young minds from the religion of their anceſtors.

Perſons of the Roman Catholic perſuaſion are zealouſly attached to their religion, and indefatigably aſſiduous in making converts to their faith. The ſon of a poor man cannot be educated under a Proteſtant ſchoolmaſter at a leſs expence than forty ſhillings a-year, while a Roman-Catholic will inſtruct him without any pecuniary reward. Thus is a dangerous temptation held forth to people in indigent circumſtances.

The Noble Lord on the woolſack had the preceding day obſerved, that Papiſts being allowed to teach Proteſtant children the languages, mathematics, &c. could not expoſe them to the danger of being perverted to Popery: but he muſt obſerve, that zealous advocates for Popery, acting as inſtructors in theſe branches of learning, would ſeize opportunities of influencing the minds of their pupils.

Noble Lords need not be informed of ſo notorious a fact, that children educated in foreign ſeminaries, generally returned to England impreſſed with prepoſſeſſions in favour of Popery. He wiſhed that every indulgence might be granted to Papiſts which could be allowed with perfect ſafety to our laws and religion; but at the ſame time was deſirous of adopting every neceſſary precaution for defending our religion from the innovations of Popery.

There were objectionable clauſes in the act 11° & 12° Will. III.; they were oppreſſive, and inconſiſtent with the principles of Chriſtianity, particularly that clauſe for diſinheriting iſſue profeſſing Popiſh doctrines.

His Lordſhip hoped the laws relating to Popery would be ſubjected to a reviſion, and that a bill might be framed to aboliſh every cauſe of complaint from the Papiſts, and ſecure the Proteſtant religion from every innovation.

The Lord Chancellor ſaid, he had the preceding day delivered his ſentiments pretty fully; but the high reſpect that was due to all that came from ſo truly reſpectable authority as the Moſt Reverend and Right Reverend Prelates who had juſt now ſpoke, called him to ſpeak further.

The Rt Rev. Prelate had taken up the queſtion in two points of view. By the firſt argument it was meant to be inferred, That the principles of the Roman-Catholic religion were ſubverſive of the religious eſtabliſhments, and the laws of civil ſociety and political government of theſe realms. By the ſecond, That the bill and the amendments were calculated to countenance and encourage Popery, and endanger the Proteſtant ſyſtem.

The Noble Lord admitted, that the Roman-Catholics zealouſly endeavoured to gain proſelytes to the religion they profeſſed. All men who are ſincere in their religious tenets, wiſh to inſpire others with the opinions which they conceive to be right. Independents, Methodiſts, Jews, &c. follow different modes of religious practice; and it is but fair and reaſonable to allow them the privilege of acting according to the conviction of their own minds.

His

His Lordſhip went into an elaborate diſcuſſion of the arguments advanced by the Rt Rev. Prelate, and endeavoured to prove, that the bill was not likely to be attended with any injurious conſequences. He would rather wiſh that the whole body of Roman-Catholics ſhould be exterminated the kingdom, than that they ſhould remain the monuments of the injuſtice, caprice, and levity, of parliament. His Lordſhip concluded with declaring his ſentiments were ſtrongly in favour of every ſpecies of toleration that could be granted conſiſtent with the conſtitutional eſtabliſhments of this country.

The Marquis of Rockingham corrected ſome miſtakes in the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſhewing, that the act 18° Geo. III. did not repeal the whole, but only particular parts of the act 11° & 12° Will. III. [40. 393.]

The queſtion being put, Whether the amendment ſhould be admitted? the Houſe divided: Contents 14, non-contents 10.

The Lord Preſident, in order to get rid of the bill and amendments together, moved, That the bill be further conſidered on Tueſday next, before which time parliament will be prorogued; and upon a diviſion there were, Contents 9, non-contents 11.

On a motion made, July 5. to read the bill a third time, the Duke of Chandos intreated the attention of the Houſe for a few minutes. He profeſſed his attachment to Proteſtant principles, and ſaid there was nothing which he would not do, or ſuffer, in their ſupport. Yet he diſclaimed all principles of perſecution; and thought that Roman-Catholics, being quiet and loyal ſubjects, had as good a right to toleration as any of the other numerous ſects in this country. But the circumſtance which chiefly determined him to vote againſt the bill, was the time and manner of its being brought into and enforced in the other Houſe. He deſired their Lordſhips to recollect the indignities and outrages they ſuffered from a mob, who called themſelves Proteſtants, and who were the patrons of this bill, a few weeks ago. Not a Lord of Parliament could for ſeveral days come to this houſe, or go out of it, without endangering his life. Theſe things he preſumed were freſh in their Lordſhips memory, nor would they eaſily forget them. It was unſuitable to their Lordſhips gravity, and unbecoming their dignity, by haſtily agreeing to a bill brought into parliament in ſuch circumſtances, and urged by ſuch indecent and outrageous threats, to encourage mobs and inſurrections. A bill of ſuch importance ought not to be agitated in a thin Houſe, and at the end of a ſeſſion; but in a full Houſe, and at a time when there ſhould be leiſure to give it a patient hearing and a full diſcuſſion. But that was not the circumſtance which made the deepeſt impreſſion on his Grace's mind: He conſidered the treatment that this bill ſhould meet with as the touchſtone by which the nation would judge, whether the independency and freedom of parliament were to be maintained with vigour, or whether the parliament were to yield to the importunities and inſolence of every mob. If this bill ſhould be paſſed at this time, he expected to ſee the Houſe of Commons and the Houſe of Peers beſet, on a thouſand occaſions, and on every occaſion indeed, by a paſſionate and miſguided tumultuous rabble. He would, as long as he enjoyed the honour of a ſeat in that Houſe, ſpeak without fear the ſentiments that flowed from his heart. Such were thoſe which he now expreſſed. His Grace added a few words, and concluded with moving, "That the bill be rejected."

On the queſtion being put, the Houſe divided, when the numbers were, Contents (for rejecting the bill) 17, Not-contents 9. —— So the bill was rejected by near two to one.

By this bill, any Papiſt, or perſon profeſſing the Popiſh religion, who ſhould take upon him or her the education or boarding of the child or children of a Proteſtant, and any Proteſtant who ſhould knowingly ſuffer his or her child or children, or any child or children of Proteſtant parents intruſted to his or her guardianſhip, to be educated or boarded by a Papiſt, were ſubjected to a fine and impriſonment; teaching the arts or exerciſes of muſic, drawing, dancing, fencing, or riding, excepted. By the amendments made, all Popiſh teachers, public and private, were to regiſter their names and places of abode; and perſons teaching as tutors, or as ſchoolmaſters or ſchoolmiſtreſſes, not ſo regiſtered, were to forfeit 100 l. and to ſuffer one year's impriſonment: and a clauſe reſpecting boarding-ſchools was extended to day-ſchools.

AME-

AMERICA. [304.]

From the Pennſylvania Packet.

Philadelphia, June 17. Laſt Wedneſday evening arrived Lt-Col. Ternant, with the following diſpatches from Maj.-Gen. Lincoln to Congreſs.

"SIR, *Charleſtown, May* 24. 1780. The incloſed papers will inform Congreſs of each important circumſtance which has occurred in this department ſince I did myſelf the honour to write to them on the 9th ult. by Mr Cannon.

They will hereby obſerve, that after every effort and exertion made by a handful of brave troops, contending with numberleſs hardſhips and difficulties, (to all which they moſt chearfully ſubmitted), we were reduced to the ſad neceſſity of treating with Sir Henry Clinton, and acceding to the terms of capitulation which accompany this letter.

I ſhall not at preſent go into a detail of the matter, as I expect to reach Congreſs before this: but ſhould I not, Lt-Col. Ternant, who is the bearer of this letter, will be able to give a minute ſtate of things: I muſt beg leave therefore to refer Congreſs to that gentleman; and to aſſure them, that his ſteady attention to duty, and zeal for the ſervice, intitle him to every reſpect.

I have the honour to be, &c.

B. LINCOLN.

P. S. Lt-Col. Ternant will be able to inform Congreſs what has cauſed ſo much delay in getting off the diſpatches."

[Here followed twenty-four letters which paſſed between Gen. Clinton and Gen. Lincoln.]

Return of the killed and wounded during the ſiege.

Killed, 1 colonel, 1 aid-de-camp, 6 captains, 3 lieutenants, 10 ſerjeants, 68 rank and file, Continentals. Wounded, 1 major, 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 18 ſerjeants, and 114 rank and file, Continentals.

The militia and ſailors, being in a different part of the town, ſuffered no loſs.

Return of the Continental troops, priſoners of war, including the ſick and wounded.

Major-General Lincoln.

Brigadiers: Moultrie, M'Intoſh, Woodford, Scott, Du Portail, Hogan.

Colonels 9, lieutenant-colonels 14, majors 15, captains and captain-lieutenants 84, ſecond lieutenants and enſigns 32.

Non-commiſſioned officers 209, drums and fifes 140, rank and file 1977*. [301.]

The number of deſerters from our army, from the 29th of March to the 12th of May, amounted only to 20.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary."

Articles of capitulation, agreed upon between Capt. Charles Hudſon, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Richmond, and Lt-Col. Scott, commandant of Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's iſland, on the ſurrender of that fort and its dependencies, May 7. 1780. [266.]

Art. I. That the troops in garriſon ſhall be allowed to march out with the uſual honours of war, and to pile their arms outſide of the gate.

II. That all the officers in garriſon, as well Continental as Militia, and the non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the militia, ſhall be conſidered as priſoners of war at large on their parole, until exchanged; and be allowed, in the mean time, to reſide with their families and friends, Charleſtown excepted, as it is at preſent under ſiege.

III. That the Continental and Militia officers be permitted to wear their ſide-arms.

IV. That the ſlaves and other property of every individual in garriſon be ſecured to their reſpective owners: That all ſuch ſlaves in garriſon, belonging to perſons out of it, be ſecured to their reſpective owners in ſuch manner as may be agreed upon between Capt. Hudſon and the commanding officer of the fort.

V. All property, ſlaves, &c. to be ſecured to each individual of the garriſon; ſuch as is lodged in the fort, for ſecurity or otherwiſe, belonging to individuals, not of the garriſon, to be delivered up.

VI. That the ſick have every neceſſary accommodation, and all the Continental private ſoldiers be treated in a humane manner, and not rigorouſly confined; every humanity to be ſhewn to both ſick and well.

VII. The fort, artillery, arms, ammunition, and ſtores, of all kinds, to be delivered up to ſuch officers and guard as Capt. Hudſon ſhall think proper to ſend for the purpoſe.

VIII. The garriſon to march out of the fort, and pile their arms early this morning, in front of the Britiſh forces, who will be drawn up before the entrance of the fort on the occaſion.

CHARLES HUDSON.
WILLIAM SCOTT, Lieut.-Col. 1ſt reg. and Commandant of Fort Moultrie.

* It is ever cuſtomary with the rebel commanders, when they publiſh returns of their killed, wounded, and priſoners, to ſuppreſs entirely the mention of their militia; who, joined to this avowed return of Mr Lincoln, increaſes the number of priſoners to upwards of 7000. *Lond. Chron.*

[See the note at bottom of next column]

In

In the London Gazette of July 8. we have a letter from Gen. Clinton to Lord George Germain, dated, Head quarters, Charleſtown, South Carolina, June 3. 1780, a hand-bill and two proclamations mentioned in that letter, and an addreſs from divers inhabitants of Charleſtown to the Commiſſioners for reſtoring peace in North America; which we inſert verbatim, viz.

Sir Henry Clinton's Letter.

"My Lord,

I have the honour to incloſe, for your Lordſhip's information, the copies of two proclamations I have found it neceſſary to iſſue as commander in chief, and the copy of a hand-bill which has been circulated amongſt the inhabitants, and appears to have had a very good effect.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. Clinton.

Hand-bill iſſued after the ſurrender of Charleſtown.

"When the Royal army arrived in South Carolina, the Commander in Chief avoided, as much as poſſible, every meaſure which might excite the loyal inhabitants to riſe in favour of government, and thus bring danger and trouble upon themſelves, at a time when the King's army, being employed in the reduction of Charleſtown, could not aſſiſt or ſecond their ſtruggles.

The blood of the loyaliſts that had been unhappily ſhed, and the ſeverities which had been inflicted on them by the rebels, in conſequence of the former ſpirited but ill-timed inſurrections of the King's numerous friends on the back of both Carolinas, had already occaſioned too much grief and regret to his Majeſty and their fellow-ſubjects in Europe, for him wantonly to bring again into hazard the lives and happineſs of men who deſerve ſo well of their country.

But Charleſtown with its harbour, and Fort Moultrie, being now reduced, and their garriſons, to the amount of 6000 men, with all their arms, ſtores, artillery, and ſhips of war, being in poſſeſſion of his Majeſty's forces, the time is come when it is equally the intereſt and duty of every good man to be in readineſs to join the king's troops, and aſſiſt them in eſtabliſhing juſtice and liberty, and in reſtoring and ſecuring their own property, whenever they ſhall march to ſupport them againſt the ſmall rebel parties that ſtill linger at a diſtance in the province.

After ſo much diſorder, violence, and oppreſſion, the helping hand of every man is wanted to re-eſtabliſh peace and good government; and as the Commander in Chief wiſhed not to draw the King's friends into danger when any doubt could remain of their ſucceſs; ſo, now that that is certain, he truſts, that one and all will heartily join, and, by a general concurrence, give effect to ſuch neceſſary meaſures for that purpoſe, as, from time to time, may be pointed out to them. And they may reſt aſſured, that every means will be uſed to avoid giving them any trouble that may not be neceſſary to ſecure to them, peace, liberty, and proſperity.

In order to attain theſe happy ends, it is the duty of all men who wiſh well to themſelves and their country, to be ready, at a moment, with their arms, to regain their juſt rights, and ſupport the free conſtitution of their forefathers, under which we all increaſed and proſpered.

Thoſe who have families, will form a militia, to remain at home, and occaſionally to aſſemble in their own diſtricts, when required, under officers of their own chuſing, for the maintenance of peace and good order. Thoſe who have no families, and can conveniently be ſpared for a time, it is hoped will chearfully aſſiſt his Majeſty's troops in driving their rebel oppreſſors, and all the miſeries of war, far from the province.

For this purpoſe it is neceſſary, that the young men be ready to aſſemble when required, and ſerve with the King's troops, for any ſix months of the enſuing twelve that may be found requiſite, under proper regulations. They may chuſe officers to each company to command them, and will be allowed, when on ſervice, pay, ammunition, and proviſions, in the ſame manner as the troops. When they join the army, each man will be furniſhed with a certificate, declaring, that he is only engaged to ſerve as a militiaman for the time ſpecified; that he is not to be marched beyond North Carolina and Georgia; and that when the time is out, he is freed from all claims whatever of military ſervice, except the common and uſual militia-duty where he lives.

He will then have paid his debt to his country, and be intitled to enjoy undiſturbed that peace, liberty, and property, at home, which he had contributed to ſecure."

"SOUTH

"SOUTH CAROLINA.

By his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Moſt Honourable Order of the Bath, General and Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's Forces within the Colonies lying on the Atlantic Ocean, from Nova Scotia to Weſt Florida inclusive,

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, notwithſtanding the gracious offers which have been made, to receive to his Majeſty's peace and protection, with pardon and oblivion for their paſt offences, all thoſe his deluded and infatuated ſubjects who ſhould return to their duty and a due obedience to the laws [260.]; yet there are ſome wicked and deſperate men, who, regardleſs of the ruin and miſery in which the country will be involved, are ſtill endeavouring to ſupport the flame of rebellion, and, under pretence of authority derived from the late uſurped legiſlatures, are attempting, by enormous fines, grievous impriſonments, and ſanguinary puniſhments, to compel his Majeſty's faithful and unwilling ſubjects to take up arms againſt his authority and government; and it is therefore become neceſſary, as well for the protection of the loyal ſubjects, as to procure the eſtabliſhment of peace and good government in the country, to prevent, by the terror of example, ſuch enormous offences being committed in future; I have therefore thought fit to iſſue this my proclamation, to declare, That if any perſon ſhall hereafter appear in arms in order to prevent the eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's government in this country, or ſhall, under any pretence or authority whatſoever, attempt to compel any other perſon or perſons to do ſo, or ſhall hinder or intimidate, or attempt to hinder or intimidate, the King's faithful and loyal ſubjects from joining his forces, or otherwiſe performing thoſe duties their allegiance requires, ſuch perſon or perſons ſo offending ſhall be treated with that ſeverity ſo hardened and criminal an obſtinacy will deſerve, and his or their eſtates will be immediately ſeized in order to be confiſcated. And for the encouragement of the King's faithful and peaceable ſubjects, I do again aſſure them, that they ſhall meet with effectual countenance, protection, and ſupport; and whenever the ſituation of the country will permit of the reſtoration of civil government and peace, they will, by the commiſſioners appointed by his Majeſty for that purpoſe, be reſtored to the full poſſeſſion of that liberty in their perſons and property which they had before experienced under the Britiſh government. And that ſo deſirable an event may be the more ſpeedily accompliſhed, I do hereby, in his Majeſty's name, require and command all perſons whatever to be aiding and aſſiſting to his forces, whenever they ſhall be required, in order to extirpate the rebellion, and thereby reſtore peace and proſperity to this, at preſent, deſolated and diſtracted country. Given under my hand, at head quarters in Charleſtown, the 22d day of May, 1780.

H. CLINTON.

By his Excellency's command,
NATHANIEL PHILIPS, Aſſiſt. Sec."

"SOUTH CAROLINA.

By his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, &c.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, after the arrival of his Majeſty's forces under my command in this province, in February laſt, numbers of perſons were made priſoners by the army, or voluntarily ſurrendered themſelves as ſuch, and ſuch perſons were afterwards diſmiſſed on their reſpective paroles [267.]: And whereas, ſince the ſurrender of Charleſtown, and the defeats and diſperſion of the rebel forces, it is become unneceſſary that ſuch paroles ſhould be any longer obſerved; and it is fit and proper that all perſons ſhould take an active part in ſettling and ſecuring his Majeſty's government, and delivering the country from that anarchy which for ſome time paſt hath prevailed: I do therefore iſſue this my proclamation, to declare, That all the inhabitants of this province who are now priſoners upon parole, and were not in the military line, (thoſe who were in Fort Moultrie and Charleſtown at the times of their capitulation and ſurrender, or were then in actual confinement, excepted), that from and after the 20th day of June inſtant, they are freed and exempted from all ſuch paroles, and may hold themſelves as reſtored to all the rights and duties belonging to citizens and inhabitants. And all perſons under the deſcription before mentioned, who ſhall afterwards neglect to return to their allegiance, and to his Majeſty's government, will be con-

ſidered as enemies and rebels to the ſame, and treated accordingly.

Given under my hand, at Head quarters in Charleſtown, the 3d day of June, 1780, and in the 20th year of his Majeſty's reign.

H. CLINTON.

By his Excellency's command,
PETER RUSSEL, Aſſiſt. Sec."

"To their Excellencies, Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, General of his Majeſty's Forces, and Mariot Arbuthnot, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue, his Majeſty's Commiſſioners to reſtore peace and good government in the ſeveral Colonies in rebellion in North America,

The Humble Addreſs of divers Inhabitants of Charleſtown.

THE inhabitants of Charleſtown, by the articles of capitulation, are declared priſoners on parole; but we the underwritten, having every inducement to return to our allegiance, and ardently hoping ſpeedily to be readmitted to the character and condition of Britiſh ſubjects, take this opportunity of tendering to your Excellencies our warmeſt congratulations on the reſtoration of this capital and province to their political connection with the crown and government of Great Britain; an event which will add luſtre to your Excellencies characters, and, we truſt, entitle you to the moſt diſtinguiſhing mark of the Royal favour.

Although the right of taxing America in parliament, excited conſiderable ferments in the minds of the people of this province; yet it may with a religious adherence to truth be affirmed, that they did not entertain the moſt diſtant thought of diſſolving the union that ſo happily ſubſiſted between them and their parent-country; and when, in the progreſs of that fatal controverſy, the doctrine of independency (which originated in the more northern colonies) made its appearance among us, our natures revolted at the idea; and we look back with the moſt painful regret on thoſe convulſions that gave exiſtence to a power of ſubverting a conſtitution, for which we always had, and ever ſhall retain, the moſt profound veneration; and ſubſtituting in its ſtead a rank democracy, which, however carefully digeſted in theory, on being reduced into practice has exhibited a ſyſtem of tyrannic domination, only to be found among the uncivilized part of mankind, or in the hiſtory of the dark and barbarous ages of antiquity.

We ſincerely lament, that after the repeal of thoſe ſtatutes which gave riſe to the troubles in America, the overtures made by his Majeſty's commiſſioners, from time to time, were not regarded by our late rulers. To this fatal inattention are to be attributed thoſe calamities which have involved our country in a ſtate of miſery and ruin: from which, however, we truſt it will ſoon emerge, by the wiſdom and clemency of his Majeſty's auſpicious government, and the influence of prudential laws, adapted to the nature of the evils we labour under; and that the people will be reſtored to thoſe privileges, in the enjoyment whereof their former felicity conſiſted.

Animated with theſe hopes, we intreat your Excellencies interpoſition, in aſſuring his Majeſty, that we ſhall glory in every occaſion of manifeſting that zeal and affection for his perſon and government with which gratitude can inſpire a free and joyful people.

Charleſtown, June 5. 1780.

[Signed by 210 of the principal inhabitants.]

Gen. Clinton, who was preparing to ſail from Charleſtown for New York on the 4th of June [301.], arrived at the laſt-named place on Saturday, June 17. under convoy of Adm. Arbuthnot and the fleet, to the great joy of the inhabitants. The troops his Excellency took with him, were the light infantry, Britiſh grenadiers, 42d foot, Queen's rangers, and Heſſian grenadiers, in all about 5500 men.

A letter from Charleſtown, dated, June 8. ſays, "On the 6th an expreſs arrived here from Lord Cornwallis, deſiring coarſe Iriſh ſheeting for frocks for 750 men, who had come from North Carolina, and joined him, which made the amount of his army 5200. He was to march in a few days for North Carolina." A garriſon of 3000 men was left at Charleſtown.

"*Annapolis, May* 26. The following is an extract of a letter from the Congreſs to his Excellency Governor Lee, May 11. [Circular.]

"SIR, The Congreſs have received authentic information, that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty is preparing to ſend a powerful naval and land force to ſome part of the Continent of North America. This force, generouſly calculated either to

produce

produce a diverſion in our favour, or to forward the operation of our arms, by being directed to the ſame object, may either, by our exertions, be made the means of delivering our country in the courſe of the campaign from the ravages of war, or, being rendered ineffectual through our ſupineneſs, ſerve only to fully the reputation of our arms, to defeat the benevolent intention of our great ally, and to diſgrace our confederacy in the eyes of Europe.

Every State that reflects upon the depretiation of the currency, and their own deficiency in the payment of their taxes, muſt neceſſarily conclude, that the treaſury is exhauſted. The military departments are at a ſtand for want of money to put them in motion. The Congreſs have no reſources, but in your ſpirit and virtue; upon this they confidently rely. You know the value of the prize for which you contend; nor need you be informed how much you are intereſted in a ſpeedy termination of this diſtreſſing and expenſive war.

But as the ſmalleſt diſappointment in the requiſitions they make, may be attended with moſt ſerious conſequences, they have endeavoured ſo to limit their demands, as not to exceed your power to comply with them." *Penn. gaz.*

The general aſſembly and council of Pennſylvania have publiſhed the following reſolutions.

" *In General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, Thurſday, June* 1. Whereas the exigencies which may ariſe in a ſtate of war, are frequently of a nature that require ſuch ſudden and extraordinary exertions, as are impoſſible for the legiſlative body to provide for by the ordinary courſe of law, therefore reſolved unanimouſly, That during the receſs of this Houſe, ſhould the circumſtances of the war make it neceſſary, the Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council be authoriſed and impowered, and they are hereby authoriſed and impowered, to declare martial law, ſo far as the ſame may be conducive to the public ſecurity, and to the ſafety and defence of the good and faithful citizens of this commonwealth."

" *In Council, Philadelphia, June* 6. Whereas in the preſent ſtate of public affairs, it may be neceſſary to make extraordinary exertions for the ſupply of the army, and ſupporting other meaſures which may be adopted for the ſafety and ſecurity of the State in its freedom and independence; and it will be juſt and reaſonable, that, in the execution of ſuch meaſures, a diſcrimination ſhould be made between thoſe who have manifeſted their attachment to their country, in the preſent conteſt with Great Britain, and thoſe of a contrary character: whereupon,

Reſolved, That it be recommended to all perſons who have ſhewn their allegiance to the State, by taking an oath or affirmation of fidelity to it, and of their abjuration of the King of Great Britain, to keep their certificates thereof ready to be produced on the ſhorteſt notice; and to all perſons who have loſt their certificates, to obtain duplicates, or to give ſuch aſſurances, ſo as to obtain certificates; or they may be in danger of loſing the indulgence and diſtinction to which they are juſtly intitled."

" *In Council, Philadelphia, July* 6. Whereas the reſidence of the wives and children of thoſe perſons who have joined the enemy, has at all times proved inconvenient to the public intereſts, in conſequence of the correſpondence and intercourſe which has been conſtantly preſerved; and as it has become too dangerous to be longer permitted or connived at:

Reſolved, That public notice be given to ſuch perſons, that they depart this State within ten days; and any of them remaining after that time, will not be deemed as intitled to any protection, but liable to be proceeded againſt as enemies of the State."

In the London Gazette of July 18. there is an extract of a letter from John Dalling, Eſq; Governor of Jamaica, to Lord George Germain, dated, Kingſton, June 2. received by the Thynne Packet; in which his Excellency congratulates his Lordſhip on the reduction of the important fort on the river St John, by a detachment of his Majeſty's troops under the command of Capt. Polſon, of the 60th regiment. The fort ſurrendered on the 29th of April; and there were found in it, one braſs mortar of five and a half inches, twenty pieces of braſs ordnance mounted, beſides ſwivels, ten or twelve iron ditto diſmounted, with a proportionable quantity of military ſtores. —— An extract of a letter from Capt. Polſon to Gov. Dalling, dated, St John's Fort, April 30. 1780, is inſerted, viz.

" I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that this caſtle ſurrendered to his Majeſty's arms yeſterday at five

o'clock p. m. The terms of capitulation I now inclose, which I hope will meet with your approbation.

I have alſo the honour of ſending your Excellency, by Lieut. Thomas Mounſey, the colours of the fort and of the regiment, as well as returns of the cannon and ſtores taken in it.

When I came to Cape Gracios a Dios, there was not an Indian to be ſeen; ſome villains there had taken pains to perſuade them, that the Engliſh army had come merely with an intent of enſlaving them, and ſending them to Jamaica; it was therefore ſome time before any of them ventured to come in. I took the opportunity of ſending them ſmall preſents by one of their people, who had ventured down to make obſervations on our motions. He being acquainted with Mr Campbell, was undeceived by him, and brought to me; which had the deſired effect, as moſt of the tribes came in very ſoon after.

Your Excellency's letter of the 17th of March I received the 20th, juſt as I entered the river St John. I ſhall ever retain a grateful ſenſe of the ſentiments you was therein pleaſed to expreſs for me; and I am ſorry that the many delays I met at the Cape, and other places between that and the harbour of St John, from the want of craft, and the backwardneſs of the Indians in coming out, prevented my operations keeping pace with your Excellency's expectations. I however hope you will do me the juſtice to believe, that no time was loſt which could poſſibly be ſaved, ſituated as I was. It was the 3d of March before any Black-river crafts arrived; and they were the only ones then provided. It is true the Indian governor promiſed a great many; but when I came to his country, there was not one ready; and we got them at laſt with a great deal of difficulty. The ſuperintendent was entirely deceived by the Indians in the number of crafts and men, and ſtill more ſo in point of time.

Capt. Nelſon, then of the Hinchinbrooke, came up with thirty-four ſeamen, one ſerjeant, and twelve marines. I want words to expreſs the obligations I owe that gentleman: he was the firſt on every ſervice, whether by day or by night; there was ſcarcely a gun fired but was pointed by him, or Lieut. Deſpard, chief engineer, who has exerted himſelf on every occaſion. I am perſuaded, if our ſhot had held out, we ſhould have had the fort a week ſooner. As Capt. Nelſon goes to Jamaica, he can inform you of every delay, and point of ſervice, as well as I could, for he knows my very thoughts.

The bearer Lieut. Mounſey can inform your Excellency of many things that may eſcape my memory: he is a very good officer, and commanded the party I ſent to reconnoitre the Look out, and began the attack of it in concert with Capt. Deſpard and Capt. Nelſon, who with his ſeamen volunteered that duty."

By the capitulation, which is dated April 29. the garriſon were to be priſoners of war, to be conducted to ſome port of North America ſubject to the crown of Spain, and to give their parole not to bear arms againſt his Britannic Majeſty till exchanged; the Britiſh forces were to be put in poſſeſſion of the principal gate of the fort between the hours of four and five after noon, at which place centinels ſhould be kept, to prevent the Indians committing any irregularities; and the garriſon was to march out, colours flying, drums beating, lighted matches, muſket and ſide arms, with two rounds each man, to the foot of the glacis, oppoſite the ſouth front of the caſtle, where they ſhould pile up their arms and accoutrements (the officers keeping their ſwords); the officers and ſoldiers were allowed to keep their baggage and money, but every ſlave to be detained for the uſe of his Britannic Majeſty; and the garriſon were to be allowed to carry with them all ſuch ornaments and effects as were neceſſary to their religion and mode of worſhip.

There were taken priſoners, 1 captain, and governor, 1 lieutenant, 2 ſub-lieutenants, 1 captain of engineers, 1 chaplain, 1 ſurgeon, 3 ſerjeants, 3 drummers, 9 corporals, 17 ſoldiers of artillery, 1 cadet, 31 Spaniſh ſoldiers, 61 ſoldiers of colour, 17 batteaux men, 6 ſlaves, women and children, 3 malefactors, 17 women, 13 children, 1 maſter-carpenter, 1 carpenter, 1 blackſmith, 2 maſons, 25 wood-cutters, 1 corporal of ditto, 2 officers and chaplains ſervants, 14 taken at the advance-poſt.

The Britiſh loſs was 9 killed and 6 wounded, (none of them officers), of the 60th and 79th regiments, the Loyal Iriſh, and the Jamaica volunteers. — The garriſon held out from the 12th of April till the 29th.

Lady

Lady CRAVEN, *on dreaming ſhe ſaw her Heart at her feet.*

Written by Herſelf.

WHen Nature, tir'd with thought, was ſunk to reſt,
And all my ſenſes were by ſleep poſſeſt;
Sweet ſleep, that ſoft and balmy comfort brings
Alike to beggars and deſpotic kings;
I dreamt of peace I never felt before,
I dreamt my Heart was lying on the floor.
I viewed it, ſtrange to tell! with joyful eyes,
And, ſtranger ſtill, without the leaſt ſurpriſe!
Elated with the ſight, I ſmiling ſat,
Exulting o'er the victim at my feet;
But ſoon with words of anguiſh thus addreſt
This painful, ſweet diſturber of my breaſt.
"Say, buſy, lively, trembling, hopping thing,
What new diſaſter haſt thou now to bring,
To torture with thy fears my tender frame,
Who muſt for all her ills thee only blame?
Speak now, and tell me why, ungrateful gueſt,
For ten years paſt haſt thou denied me reſt?
That in my boſom thou waſt nurs'd, 'tis true,
And with my life and with my ſtature grew.
At firſt ſo ſmall were all thy wants, that I
Vainly imagin'd I could ne'er deny
Whate'er thy fancy aſk'd. — Alas! but now
I find thy wants my ev'ry ſenſe outgrow;
And ever having, ever wanting more,
A power to pleaſe, to give, or to adore.
Say, why, like other Hearts, doſt thou not bear
With callous apathy each worldly care?
Why doſt thou ſhriek at Envy's horrid cries?
In thee Compaſſion Hatred's place ſupplies.
Why not with malice treat malicious men?
Why ever pity where thou ſhou'dſt condemn?
Why, at the hearing of a diſmal tale,
Doſt thou with ſorrow turn my beauty pale?
Why, when diſtreſs in any ſhape appears,
Doſt thou diſſolve my very ſoul in tears?
Why in thy ſecret folds is Friendſhip bred?
In other hearts its very name is dead.
Why, if keen Wit and learned Senſe draw nigh,
Doſt thou with emulation beat ſo high;
And while approving, with to be approv'd
And when you love, with more to be belov'd?
Why not, in cold indifference ever clad,
Alike, unmov'd, regard the good and bad?
Why doſt thou waſte my youthful bloom with care,
And ſacrifice myſelf, that I may ſhare
Diſtreſs in others? Why wilt thou adorn
Their days with roſes, and leave me a thorn?"
But here I ſaw it heave an heavy ſigh,
And thus in ſweeteſt ſounds it did reply.
"Ah! ceaſe, ELIZA! ceaſe thy ſpeech unjuſt,
Thy Heart has e'er fulfil'd its ſacred truſt;
And ever will its tender manſion ſerve,
Nor can it from thee this reproach deſerve:
Againſt my dictates murm'ring have I found,
Which thus has laid me bleeding on the ground.
Compare thyſelf in this ſame hour depriv'd
Of this ſoft heart, from whence are all deriv'd
The ſame bewitching graces which adorn,
And make thy face appear like beauteous morn:
With me its brilliant ornaments are fled,
And all thy features, like thy ſoul, are dead.
'Tis I that make thee others pleaſures ſhare,
And in a ſiſter's joy forget thy care.
'Tis by my dictates thou art taught to find
A godlike pleaſure in a godlike mind;
That makes thee oft relieve a ſtranger's woes,
And often fix thoſe friends that would be foes.
'Tis I that tremblingly have taught thine ear
To cheriſh Muſic; and 'tis I appear
In all its ſofteſt dreſs, when to the hearts
Of all beholders my dear voice imparts
Harmonic ſtrains: 'tis not becauſe 'tis fine,
For every note that's felt is ſurely mine.
In ſmootheſt numbers all that I indite,
For 'tis I taught thy fearful hand to write;
My genius has with watchful care ſupplied
What education to thy ſex denied;
Made Sentiment and Nature all combine,
To melt the reader in each flowing line,
Till they in words this feeling truth impart,
She needs no more who will conſult the Heart;
And own in reading what is writ by thee,
No ſtudy ever could improve like me.
And when thy bloom is gone, thy beauty flown,
And laughing youth to wrinkled age is grown,
Thy actions, writings, friendſhip, which I gave,
Still ſhall remain an age beyond the grave.
Then do not thus diſplac'd let me remain,
But take me to thy tender breaſt again."
"Yes, ſoft perſuader (I return'd), I will;
And if I am deceiv'd, deceive me ſtill!"
Seduc'd I was in haſte; then ſtooping low,
Soon reinſtated my ſweet, pleaſing foe;
And waking, found it had nor leſs nor more
Than all the joys, the pangs it had before!

C——.

The Right Honourable AUTHORESS.

ON the top of the flow'r-deck'd poetical Mount *,
A *Tenth Muſe* I dare, *ſans* offending, to count,
Apollo who no way diſgraces,
In *wit* her Nine ſiſters by far ſhe excells,
For *charms* ſhe outrivals the firſt of our belles,
United in her all the Graces
"I know her full well, cries the *Cyprian Queen*
'Tis *Craven*, my *favourite beauty*, you mean."

The DOCTORS.

POor BRITAIN, torn with rank diſeaſe,
(Of Patriots caught) look'd round for eaſe,
Implor'd aſſiſtance. — At her name
DOCTORS of each deſcription came.—

THESE held a box of potent pills—
Scourers, they ſaid, for *lurking* ills,
Wou'd drive each megrim from the brain,
And make her boſom *ſound* again.

While THOSE, a black and baneful crew,
Nought cou'd preſcribe, nor aught wou'd do—
But *gave her over* to her FATE—
In hopes to *pluader* her ESTATE. Z. Z.

* *Parnaſſus.*

Hamp-

HAMMOND *to* EMMA, *with a preſent of Pens, previous to his going abroad.*

From *Emma Corbet; or, The miſeries of Civil war.* 3 vols. 12mo.

GO, ingenious artiſts, to her,
All ambitious to be preſt;
Dear diſcloſers of ſenſation!
Agents of the gentle breaſt.

Whiter than your whiteſt feather,
Is the hand which you'll embrace;
Yet more white the fair affection,
Whoſe emotions you ſhall trace.

Go, and take a charge upon you,
Paſſing tender, paſſing dear;
Oh, the truſt you bear is wondrous!
Gentle agents, be ſincere.

Every ſacred ſecret making,
Gods! how precious ye will prove!
Softeſt ſympathies imparting,
Are ye not the plumes of Love?

When firſt floating on the river,
Lovely was your limpid way;
Lovely was the ſilver ſurface,
Lovely was your wat'ry play.

But for paſtime ſtill more lovely,
Your ſweet feathers now I ſend;
What ſo lovely, prithee tell me,
As the ſervice of a friend?

Faithful to the fair depoſits,
Your leaſt ſtroke ſhall reach my heart!
In its elegant receſſes,
Shall be fixt what you impart.

Then, dear inſtruments, I charge ye,
Often tempt my EMMA's eyes;
Bid her preſs your downy feathers,
Bid her ſpeed the ſoft replies.

Not the plumes which line her pillow
Half ſo delicate ſhall prove,
(When all kind her pulſes tremble)
As your downy ſhafts of Love.

Ye ſhall note her joy and anguiſh,
Gentle agents, be ſincere!
Send me half each drop of ſorrow;
Rob me not of half each tear.

Beauteous as the dews of morning,
When they bathe the lovely flow'r,
Are the lucid drops of feeling,
When from fondneſs falls the ſhow'r.

Mark, I claim my juſt diviſion,
Mark, I promiſe juſt return;
Some of your white-wing'd aſſociates
Muſt inform her how I mourn.

When long leagues our perſons ſever,
Ye our wiſhes ſhall convey;
Ye ſhall tell the pangs of parting,
Ye ſhall mark the meeting day.

Save me, pow'rs! that ſtrike the pulſes,
When invades the quick ſurpriſe,
Yonder comes the gentle Emma,
Hither ſhe directs her eyes.

How the feather I am uſing
Trembles to the trembling heart!
Agents, here behold a pattern!
See a ſample of your art.

Thus to me were Emma writing,
(And her thoughts like Henry's kind)
Sympathy would ſhake each feather,
All expreſſive of the mind.

Go then, take this charge upon you,
Paſſing tender, paſſing dear,
Oh, the charge you bear is wondrous!
Gentle agents be ſincere.

VERSES ſent by a Gentleman to his Wife with a preſent of a Knife. [41. 337]

A *Knife*, dear girl, *cuts love*, they ſay;—
Mere modiſh love, perhaps it may:
For any tool of any kind,
Can ſeparate what was never join'd.
The knife that cuts *our* love in two,
Will have much tougher work to do;
Muſt cut your ſoftneſs, worth, and ſpirit,
Down to the vulgar ſize of merit;
To level yours with modern taſte,
Muſt cut a world of ſenſe to waſte;
And from your ſingle beauty's ſtore,
Chip what would dizen out a ſcore.
The ſelf-ſame blade from me muſt ſever
Senſation, judgement, ſight, for ever;
All memory of endearments paſt,
All hope of comforts long to laſt;
All that makes fourteen years with you,
A ſummer;—and a ſhort one too;
All that affection feels, and fears,
When hours, without you, ſeem like years.—
Till that be done (and I'd as ſoon
Believe this knife will chip the moon)
Accept my preſent undeterr'd,
And leave their *proverbs* to the herd.
It in a kiſs—delicious treat!—
Your lips acknowledge the receipt;
Love, fond of ſuch ſubſtantial fare,
And proud to play the glutton there,
All thoughts of cutting will diſdain,
Save only,—*Cut, and come again.*

EPIGRAM, in alluſion to Martial.

The Curate to his Rector, upon receiving from him a hamper of apples, the greater part of which were bad.

SUNT bona mala mihi, ſervo mediocria, porcis,
Peſſima; ſic totam paſcis, amice, domum.

THE good fruit for me, the mean for my ſlave,
The worſt you deſign my gruntlings ſhall have.
'Twas wiſely contriv'd, and generouſly meant;
To treat my whole houſehold was, ſure, your intent. W. S.

H I-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

ENGLAND. [324.]

"*Conſtantinople, June 26.* According to letters from Bombay, dated March 15. and received here the 8th inſtant, the Engliſh Eaſt India company's army, under the command of Gen. Goddard, had taken every place to the northward of Surat, and to the ſouthward of Amadabad, the capital of Guzzorat; which was likewiſe taken by ſtorm the 15th of February, with the loſs of about 100 men killed and wounded. Gen. Goddard was on his return to the ſouthward, and was within a few miles of the Mahratta armies; the generals of which were making propoſals of peace, and, as a preliminary, had delivered up two Engliſh gentlemen, who had been in their hands for ſeveral months.—Sir Edward Hughes was arrived with his ſquadron at Madraſs; and all the Eaſt-India fleets which ſailed from England in March and May 1779, were likewiſe arrived in different ports in India, not a ſhip being miſſing." *Lond. gaz.*

Under an article, dated, Admiralty-office, July 29. we have an extract of a letter from Capt. John Harvey, of the Panther, to Mr Stephens, dated, Gibraltar bay, June 8. viz.

"Nothing material has happened here neceſſary for their Lordſhips information, ſince Com. Elliot ſailed, till the 7th inſtant; when, about one in the morning, his Majeſty's ſhip Enterpriſe, whoſe captain I directed to moor northward of the New Mole, to prevent any attack on the ſhips and veſſels here, made the ſignal of an enemy's approach. Seven ſhips or veſſels were immediately perceived to be ſet on fire, and coming towards the New Mole. Some of thoſe fireſhips drove; and the others were, by the boats of the Enterpriſe, St Fermin and ordnance-tranſports, all towed by two o'clock to the ſouthward of the New Mole. The largeſt went on ſhore in Roſcia bay. Four of them drifting towards the Panther, lying off Roſcia, her boats were ſent to grapple them; which they ſoon effected, and towed them on ſhore. At half paſt two, diſcovering two veſſels making towards the Panther, ſeveral guns, with round and grape ſhot, were fired at them; on which they were ſet on fire. The boats, without difficulty, in a little time, towed them clear: one of them, a brig, got on ſhore at Europa point; the other, a ſhip, drove to ſea. Though the enemy had the moſt favourable wind, weather, &c. for their purpoſe, you will pleaſe to acquaint their Lordſhips, not the leaſt damage has been done to the ſhipping, nor had we a ſingle man hurt. A conſtant fire from all the ſhips and the garriſon was kept up on the enemy's gallies and boats, which were very numerous; but the darkneſs of the night prevented our diſcovering what execution was done. By what remains of the ſeveral veſſels, and the ſpecies of ſtores and combuſtibles unconſumed, it is evident no labour or expence has been ſpared in their equipment. The largeſt ſhip is about 117 feet in the keel, had two tier of ports, and was about the ſize of a fifty-gun ſhip. One ſhip appeared to be of about 300 tons, another of about 200, four brigs, and two ſmall veſſels.

By the flames of the fireſhips we obſerved ſeveral ſhips ſtanding off and on the entrance of the bay, which at daylight we found to be the Spaniſh Rear-Adm. Barcelo, in a ſhip of the line, with two frigates, and ſeveral xebecks and other armed veſſels. They ſailed in the night from Algeſir, with a view of intercepting any ſhip that might have been obliged to go out of the bay. A ſhip of the line likewiſe ſailed the day before from that place to the eaſtward, as is ſuppoſed with the ſame deſign. In the morning the Spaniſh Admiral, with the frigates and xebecks, returned and anchored at Algeſir, where he now remains.

I cannot conclude my letter without requeſting that you will be further pleaſed to inform their Lordſhips, that the officers and company of his Majeſty's ſhip under my command behaved with the greateſt ſteadineſs and reſolution, particularly the officers and people in the boats, who grappled and towed off the fireſhips, notwithſtanding the frequent exploſions of ſhells, &c. The behaviour of Capt. Leſlie, the officers and company of his Majeſty's ſhip Enterpriſe, was equally exemplary, not only for their vigilance in diſcovering and keeping a good fire on the enemy, which in a great meaſure was the means of fruſtrating their attempt, but likewiſe for the activity of their officers and people in the boats, towing off the fireſhips, &c. Capt. Faulknor, of his Majeſty's ſloop St Fermin, then lying in the Mole, likewiſe

wife gave great aſſiſtance with his boats. The officers ſuperintending, maſters and crews of the Dutton, Nottingham, Friendſhip, and Union ordnance-tranſports, did great ſervice, not only by keeping up a very ſmart fire on the enemy's gallies, &c. but alſo in ſending their boats to aſſiſt in towing off the fire-ſhips."

A letter, dated, Gibraltar, June 7. gives an account of the Spaniſh and Britiſh naval force there when the above affair happened, viz. "The Spaniſh naval force here is compoſed of five line-of-battle ſhips, three frigates, and five xebecks, beſides their gallies and ſmall craft; while ours conſiſts only of the Panther of 60 guns, Gibraltar of 16, Enterpriſe 28, and the Fortune and St Fermian, of 16. The two firſt are ſtationed off Bonaviſta, for the laudable purpoſe of aſſiſting veſſels in getting in here, which Hervey is moſt alert in doing, as often as in his power. The St Fermian keeps in the New Mole to protect the Spaniſh prizes left here by the fleet; and the frigate and ſloop are, by Hervey's expreſs written orders, conſtantly anchored between the New Mole and Ragged Staff, without ſide of all the other ſhips, for their protection, and to give the alarm in caſes of danger."

Under another article, dated, Admiralty-office, July 18. we have an extract of a letter from Adm. Geary, commander in chief of a ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips employed to the weſtward, to Mr Stephens, dated, at ſea, July 5. viz.

"Monday, the 3d inſtant, the Monarch, being ahead on the look-out, at ten a. m. made the ſignal for ſeeing a fleet of twenty-five ſail; which judging to be a ſquadron of the enemy's ſhips of war, and that no time might be loſt, I immediately ordered a general chace, which was continued all that day. At five p. m. the Monarch made the ſignal to denote that ſhe paſſed the ſternmoſt of the enemy's ſhips without ſecuring them; as ſoon afterwards did the Foudroyant, and ſome others of the headmoſt ſhips; and at the ſame time we could plainly diſcover from the Victory's maſt-head, that they were nearly up with the reſt of the enemy's ſhips. Soon after ſeven a thick fog unfortunately came on, and I ſhortened ſail in order to cloſe with the ſhips neareſt me, ſteering the ſame courſe under an eaſy ſail until daylight the morning after. I with pleaſure acquaint their Lordſhips, that all the ſhips have ſince rejoined me, except the Monarch and Defence, which I am informed were left in chace of the enemy's ſhip of war, under whoſe protection the convoy had failed.

The fleet which we chaſed, proves to be a convoy from Port au Prince, of between twenty-five and thirty ſail, under convoy of the Fier of fifty guns, and a large ſhip *armé en Flute*; of which the veſſels named in the incloſed liſt have been captured; and had it not been for the ſudden coming on of the fog at the hour I have mentioned, it is my opinion that every ſhip of them would have been taken.

A Liſt of prizes taken.

Brig Le Jeun Francois, by the Monarch.
Ship Le Comte D'Eſtaing, by ditto.
Ship Le Hazard, by the Proſerpine.
Polacre Eleonora, by the Ambuſcade.
Ship Maria Tereſa, by the Diana.
Ship Count D'Argout, by the Canada.
Ship Courier, by the Royal George.
Polacre Coſmopolite, by the Queen.
Snow Voyageur, by the Foudroyant.
Ship St Bartholomew, by the Prince George.
Ship (name unknown) by the Defence.
Polacre Le Solitaire, by the Alfred.

The above veſſels are chiefly laden with ſugar, coffee and indigo."

And under an article, dated, Admiralty-office, July 22. we have an extract of a letter from the Hon. Capt. Waldegrave, of his Majeſty's ſhip La Prudente, to Mr Stephens, dated, Spithead, July 18. viz.

"On the 4th inſtant, being on a cruize, with the Licorne in company, at ten o'clock a. m. Cape Ortugal then bearing ſouth and by weſt, diſtance twenty-four leagues, the Licorne made the ſignal for ſeeing a ſail in the N. W.; and a thick fog then diſperſing, we diſcovered a large ſhip bearing down to us. I immediately made the ſignal to chaſe; ſoon after which, the chace hauling her wind, being then only ſix miles diſtance from us, we clearly diſcovered her to be a large frigate; which, from her conſtruction, we concluded to be French.

As we had light winds and calms the whole day, it was half paſt eleven p. m. ere I found myſelf within cloſe piſtol-ſhot of her. The ſignals ſhe now made, both with rockets and lights, convincing me that ſhe was an enemy, I immediately began to engage her; and at half paſt four a. m. ſhe hauled down her colours to his Majeſty's ſhips La Prudente and Licorne.

She

She proved to be La Capricieuſe, a French frigate, eight days from L'Orient, pierced for 44 guns, but mounting only 32; complement 308 men. She was launched in March laſt, meaſured 1100 tons, and was one of the fineſt frigates I ever ſaw.

I am very ſorry to ſay, that the condition of the prize was ſuch as rendered it impracticable to eſcort her to England. Indeed the very heavy loſs I had ſuſtained in the action, and unfortunately having twenty ſick on ſhore, and many on board, made it abſolutely impoſſible for me to give her the neceſſary aſſiſtance for that purpoſe; I therefore, after removing the priſoners, ſet her on fire.

Finding from the condition of my ſhip the utter impoſſibility of executing my orders, I have therefore given directions to Capt. Cadogan, the commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Licorne, to put them into immediate execution.

Notwithſtanding our ſeeming ſuperiority, I hope the return of the killed and wounded will ſufficiently evince, that my officers and ſhip's company have acquitted themſelves in the moſt gallant and ſpirited manner. Indeed I feel it is impoſſible to do juſtice to their merits.

In juſtice to Lieut. Binks of the marines, I muſt beg leave to obſerve to their Lordſhips, that his party behaved with the utmoſt ſteadineſs and bravery, keeping up a regular and conſtant fire from the beginning of the action, till neceſſity called them to the great guns, where they ſhewed an equal ſhare of ſpirit and good order.

But while I am thus giving thoſe well-deſerved encomiums to his Britannic Majeſty's ſubjects, I ſhould feel myſelf in honour bound to give his enemies, on this occaſion, the merits they are ſo truly deſerving, did not the condition of their ſhip, and the heavy loſs they have ſuſtained, ſufficiently ſpeak their praiſes. I muſt beg leave to add, in honour of M. de Cherval, who commanded La Capricieuſe at the time ſhe ſurrendered, that the colours were not hauled down till the ſhip had five feet water in her hold.

M. de Ranſanne and M. de Fontaine, the firſt and ſecond captains, both fell in the action: but as to their farther loſs, we are as yet ignorant, being unacquainted with the number of priſoners on board the Licorne; but from a rough calculation of their officers, they muſt have at leaſt 100 killed and wounded.

It is with infinite concern that I acquaint their Lordſhips, that Lieut. Elliſon ſtands foremoſt on the liſt of the wounded, having been very ſeverely bruiſed in the back, and his right arm carried off by a ſhot. I muſt beg leave to recommend his misfortune, and the great intrepidity he ſhewed during the action, to their Lordſhips moſt particular attention.

Killed and Wounded on board La Prudente.

Killed: Meſſ. John Diſmond, Richard Montgomery, Thomas England, and William Diſmond, midſhipmen, 12 ſeamen, and 1 marine, is 17.

Wounded: Mr Elliſon, ſecond lieutenant, Mr William M'Carty midſhipman, 25 ſeamen, and 4 marines, is 31.—Since dead of their wounds, 2 ſeamen, and 1 marine.

Killed and Wounded in La Prudente 48.
In the Licorne, killed 3, Wounded 7, is 10.

Our Jamaica fleet, conſiſting of upwards of 150 ſail, convoyed by the Lyon, of 64 guns, the San Carlos, of 50 guns, and two ſloops of war, arrived ſafe on the Engliſh coaſt about the 20th of July, all ſafe, not one ſhip miſſing; the whole computed to be worth two millions Sterling.

On the 25th of July ſailed from St Helen's, the Royal George, the Godfrey, the Hilliſborough, the Gatton, and the Mountſtuart, for the Eaſt Indies, and a large fleet of ſhips for Jamaica, under convoy of the Buffalo, Capt. Cotton, of 60 guns; the Inflexible, Capt. Rayner, of 64; the Alarm, Sir Richard Pearſon; the Thetis, Capt. Linzee; and the Southampton, Capt. Garner, of 32 guns each.

A fleet for the Weſt Indies, conſiſting of 104 ſail, which ſailed from Corke on the 14th of April, arrived ſafe at Barbadoes on the 26th of May.

The following is computed to be (nearly at leaſt) the ſtate of the European navies now on foot: Great Britain, 98 ſail of the line; France, 72; Spain, 46; Portugal, 5; Holland, 13; Ruſſia, 26; Sweden, 12; Denmark, 11. The ſmaller ſhips are not ſo eaſily aſcertained, but they may be rated proportionably.

Gen. Prevoſt from Georgia landed at Exeter on the 19th of July, was introduced to the King on the 26th, and was graciouſly received.

"*London, July* 24. A few nights ago an extraordinary board of Treaſury was held at Whitehall, at which it was determined, immediately to ſend out all the civil officers of the provinces of Ca-

rolina and Georgia to their reſpective employments. It was alſo determined to ſend home as many refugees as might return to thoſe parts with ſafety, providing them with money, neceſſaries, and conveyance. Their Lordſhips did not riſe until twelve o'clock; and the next morning early orders were ſent to the ſeveral parties; which were no doubt received with joy, as many of them have been long in the utmoſt diſtreſs."

The freedom of the city of Corke has been preſented to the Earl of Hillſborough and to Lord North, to each in a gold box. —— On that of the Earl of Hillſborough, which was preſented on the 13th of July, the inſcription was, "To the Earl of HILLSBOROUGH, the firſt act of whoſe miniſtry completed what it had been the buſineſs of his life to promote, the happineſs and proſperity of Ireland: The freedom of the city of Corke is preſented as a tribute of national gratitude to the ornament and the pillar of his country." —— On that of the Lord North, which was preſented on the 21ſt of July, the inſcription was, "To Lord NORTH, in whoſe adminiſtration, and by the exertion of whoſe abilities, commercial rights have been reſtored to this kingdom, on conſtitutional principles, and commercial favours beſtowed of the utmoſt magnitude, the freedom of the city of Corke is preſented as a tribute of gratitude to the protector of the commerce, aſſertor of the liberties, the patriot and friend of IRELAND."

SCOTLAND. [330.]

On Sunday, June 25. Lyon Michael, glaſs-cutter, a Jew, born in Germany, who has reſided a good many years in Edinburgh, was publicly baptized, by Dr Andrew Hunter, Profeſſor of Divinity, before a very crowded congregation, in the New Grayfriars church of that city. He is about thirty-two years of age, and has been about four years married to a woman of this country, of the religion of the eſtabliſhed church. Though ſtrongly attached to Jewiſm at his marriage, he has for ſometime paſt frequently attended divine worſhip in the churches both of Glaſgow and Edinburgh; ſo that his change of religion is not a thing done ſuddenly. By different converſations with him, Dr Hunter was fully convinced of his perſuaſion of the truth of the Chriſtian religion, and attachment to its intereſts. He ſhowed the Doctor a confeſſion of his faith, and ſigned it in his preſence: and on being aſked, if it was his own compoſition, he anſwered, that he had written it in Hebrew, and had got one to tranſlate it for him into Engliſh. — Dr Hunter on this occaſion preached from Acts ii. 41. firſt clauſe of the verſe. Before the baptiſm he read Mr Michael's confeſſion of faith, and he gave the young Chriſtian a ſuitable exhortation. —— We have been favoured with a copy of the confeſſion, and inſert it, viz.

"I Lyon Michael, a native of Pruſſia, was born and bred a Jew; and have lived, till of late, in the ſtricteſt conformity to their law. But, after mature deliberation within myſelf, I am now convinced, that the ceremonial law, and all its obſervances, are now quite done away: And I ſolemnly profeſs, before God and this congregation, That I believe with my heart, that Jeſus Chriſt is the only Son of God, the true Meſſiah; and believe, that he came into the world in the fullneſs of time, to take away ſin, by the ſacrifice of himſelf; and that he really ſuffered and died on the croſs, was buried, and roſe again from the dead, and aſcended into heaven; where he ſtill continues to make interceſſion for his people. And I likewiſe believe, that he is God and man in one perſon; and that he will come again, in the end of time, to judge the world; when he will reward the juſt, and eternally puniſh the wicked. —— Being therefore deeply convinced of theſe truths from the Sacred Scriptures, I hereby, in preſence of the Almighty God, and this people, ſolemnly renounce my former profeſſion of Jewiſm, and cordially embrace Chriſtianity, as the true religion; and will, in a humble dependence upon divine grace, endeavour to regulate my conduct by its precepts to my life's end.

LYON MICHAEL."

Several perſons in Scotland who had exerted themſelves in oppoſing any relaxation of the laws againſt Popery, have been examined by order of a ſecretary of ſtate, concerning their correſpondence with Lord George Gordon. Mr Ralph Bowie, ſecretary of the committee of correſpondence at Edinburgh, and Mr David Grant, preacher of the goſpel, and one of the maſters of Watſon's hoſpital, a member of that committee, were examined, by the Sheriff of the county of Edinburgh and the Solicitor-General, on the 15th of July; John Paterſon,

terſon, preſes of the eighty-five ſocieties [119.] of Glaſgow, was examined, by the Sheriff of that county, on the 19th, and delivered to the Sheriff all Lord George's letters; and the Rev. Mr Charles Niſbet, one of the miniſters of Montroſe, was examined on the 21ſt.

In the end of June an advertiſement appeared in the Edinburgh papers, for a meeting of perſons qualified to ſerve as jurymen in the juſticiary or circuit courts, to be held in the parliament-houſe, Edinburgh, on the 1ſt of Auguſt, to take under conſideration the *Letter to Lord Braxfield* [205.], and to concert meaſures for aſſerting the rights and privileges of jurymen. —— P. S. But the meeting did not hold.

Charles Cox, a ſoldier in the 31ſt foot, who was ſentenced by the high court of juſticiary to be hanged on the 24th of May, in Edinburgh, for ſhop-breaking, but was recommended to mercy by the jury, has got a pardon.

On Wedneſday, May 17. ſixty pipes of French brandy were imported at the Broomielaw, Glaſgow, out of the Triton, Thomas Martindale maſter, from Dublin, for which the duties were paid at the cuſtom-houſe and exciſe-office in Glaſgow. This is the firſt importation at that place, it being now a port independent from that of Port-Glaſgow.

About two o'clock in the morning of Friday, May 5. the theatre in Glaſgow was diſcovered to be on fire. It was near three quarters of an hour before any material aſſiſtance could be procured, and the inſide of the building, together with the Wardrobe, Scenery, &c. were entirely conſumed.

"*Edinburgh, April* 22. It is with pleaſure we can inform the public, that the great canal, from the baſon, as far as Auchintarrie bridge eaſtward, is comprehended within the diſtrict of Glaſgow. Entries for goods to and from foreign parts, are now admitted at the cuſtom-houſe there, and officers appointed to the ſhipping at the Broomielaw and Hamilton-hill. This privilege will prove of great utility, both to the coaſting and foreign trade."

"*London, July* 31. The Queen has been pleaſed to ſettle a penſion of 200l. per annum on Dr Hugh Blair, one of the Miniſters of Edinburgh, as a mark of the pleaſure her Majeſty received in peruſing the ſermons lately publiſhed by that Rev. gentleman." [208.]

CAPTURES. [333.]

From the London Gazette.

By Britiſh men of war, &c.

By Admiral Geary's fleet in the channel, 12 French merchant ſhips. — See the Admiral's account. [384]

By the La Prudente, Capt. Waldegrave, and the Licorne: La Capricieuſe, a French frigate, pierced for 44 guns, but mounting only 32. She maintained an obſtinate fight for ſeveral hours, and had about 100 men killed and wounded. The condition of the prize was ſuch, as rendered it impracticable to eſcort her to England; ſhe was therefore, after removing the priſoners, ſet on fire. There were 4 killed and 13 wounded, on board the La Prudente, and 3 killed and 7 wounded on board the Licorne. [384.]

By Commodore Johnſtone's ſquadron, off Liſbon: The Artois French frigate, of 40 guns and 474 men, taken by the Romney, after a cloſe action of half an hour, in which there were 9 killed and 16 wounded on board the Artois, and 3 wounded on board the Romney: and the Eulalie, of 18 guns and 100 men, bound from Bourdeaux to Port au Prince, laden chiefly with wine and flour, taken by the Æolus, in company with two privateer cutters.

By the Nonſuch, Capt. Sir James Wallace: Three ſhips, on the French coaſt, taken, and a fourth burnt, after taking out a part of her loading. He then gave chace to three frigates, and came up with only one one of them, viz. La Belle Poule, of 32 guns and 275 men, which he engaged very cloſe for upwards of two hours before ſhe ſtruck. There were 24 killed and 50 wounded on board the La Belle Poule, and 3 killed and 10 wounded on board the Nonſuch. It was this ſhip that began hoſtilities in an engagement with the Arethuſa, one of Adm. Keppel's frigates. [40. 325.]

Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Parker, commander in chief on the Jamaica ſtation, in a letter to the Admiralty, of May 16. tranſmitted a liſt of thirty prizes taken by the ſhips under his command, from the 18th of November 1779, to the firſt of April 1780: [40. 564.] Of which the Punch tender took 14; the Reſource, Lyon, Hound, and Loweſtoffe, 2 each; the Saliſbury and Pallas, 1 each; the Pallas and ſquadron 1, the Ruby and ſquadron 1, the Ruby and Pallas 1, the Phœnix and Pallas 1, the Janus, Briſtol, and Lyon, 1, and the Niger, Pomona, Jamaica, and Port Morant armed ſloop 1. One of theſe is 500 tons, 50 guns, and 397 men, from Cadiz to Omoa, with braſs cannon, ſhot, &c.; another, of 350 tons and 20 guns, a third of 230 tons and 10 guns, the reſt are from 100 to 25 tons,

and loaded chiefly with fugar, coffee, cotton, lumber, and different kinds of proviſion, &c. &c.

From Lloyd's Marine Liſt.

By Britiſh men of war, &c.

By the Nonſuch: The Huſſar French privateer, of 18 nine-pounders and 120 men, carried into Plymouth.

By the Romney and the Enterpriſe, part of Commodore Johnſtone's fleet: A Swede, laden with wheat for Cadiz, ſent into Liſbon.

By the Enterpriſe: A Dutch galliot, from Cadiz to Oſtend, laden with Spaniſh wool, wine, &c. carried into Falmouth.

By the Carysfort frigate: The Liefde, a Dutch ſhip, from Dantzick to Bourdeaux, with planks and ſpars.

By Britiſh privateers, &c.

By the Fame privateer of Greenock, Capt. Fife: A French ſloop, near the iſland of St Kitts. The Fame took another prize a ſhort time before the above.

By the Admiral Edwards privateer, Capt. Murdon: An American ſchooner, for America, with ſalt, wine, and bale goods, carried into Dartmouth.

By the Union of Pool, the Rambler of Guernſey, and the Alarm of Jerſey, privateers: La Veirge Maria, of 200 tons and 8 guns, from Bourdeaux to Cape François, laden with wine, brandy, and linen.

By the Endeavour privateer of Jerſey: A French brig from Havre to Caen, laden with wheat, carried into Jerſey.

By the Hypocrite, Benyon: La Virgin del Carmen, from St Andero to Cadiz, carried into Liverpool.

By the Sally and Rachel letter of marque, Capt. Hays: The Zorge, from Alicant to Oſtend, laden with barilla, raiſins, wine, &c.; the Emanuel, from Riga to Marſeilles, with wheat, cordage, &c. carried into Falmouth; the Friendſhip, from Peterſburg to Bourdeaux, laden with hemp and iron, carried into Weymouth; and the Juffrow Wobther, from Bremen to Bourdeaux, with deals.

By the Achilles privateer: The Fairy, Capt. Webber, from London to Quebec, retaken.

The Thetis, one of the Jamaica fleet, taken off Newfoundland and carried into Boſton, is retaken by the Oliver Cromwell, and carried into St Kitts.

By the Mary and Eliſabeth privateer of Folkſtone: The Eliſabeth, Burnet, from Liſbaw for Berwick, retaken, and carried into Dover.

By a Jerſey cutter: A French St Domingo ſhip, ſent into Liſbon.

By the Mercury privateer: The brig Nancy, from London to Quebec, retaken and ſent into Briſtol.

By the Eagle, Aſhton, from Liverpool: Two prizes, carried into the Weſt Indies.

By the Dolphin, Ford: The Light Chaſſe-Marce, carried into Penzance.

By the General Conway privateer: The Anne brig, from Glaſgow to St Auguſtine, with proviſions, &c. and a ſloop, name unknown, both retaken, and ſent into Jerſey.

By the Friendſhip privateer: A galliot from Cadiz to the Groyne, with ſalt, carried into Dartmouth.

By the French, &c.

The Union, Philips, from Liſbon for New York, carried into New London

The Betſy, Ogilvie, from London for New York, carried into Salem.

The Eagle packet, from London to the Eaſt Indies, carried into the Weſt Indies; the mail deſtroyed.

The Minerva, Penny, from Halifax to Surinam, carried into Philadelphia.

The Adventure, Midford, from Madeira to Antigua, carried into Martinico.

The Hume, M'Lean, from Jamaica for New York, carried into Newport.

Taken, but whether carried not mentioned: The packet for Oſtend.

The Albion, Hutchinſon, from Liverpool to Archangel, ſent for Boſton, alſo, the Speedwell, Teaſe, from Peterhead to Norway, by three American letters of marque. They gave the Speedwell to Capt. Hutchinſon, and put the priſoners on board her, who is arrived at Inverneſs.

The Favourite, Howard, from London to Waterford: and the ——— Croſthwait, from Belfaſt to London; both carried into Dieppe.

The Golden Eagle privateer of London, Capt. Scott, carried into Bilboa.

The Active privateer of Pool, carried into Breſt.

The Richard and Mary, from Penzance to Plymouth, ſent for France.

The Pallas of Liverpool, of 16 ſix-pounders, carried into Rochford.

The Nelly ſloop, for Liſbon, with wheat; and the Juno, of 10 ſix-pounders, with wine and ſalt, for Quebec, both burnt.

The Devonſhire, Patten, from London to New York, carried into Rochelle.

The Catharine, Murdoch, from Glaſgow to Jamaica; the Venus, M'Daniel, from ditto to Georgia; and two brigs, names unknown, all carried into l'Orient.

The Brownhall, Neſbit, taken at Mobile.

The Providence, Debenham, from Liverpool to Yarmouth, carried into Boulogne.

The Padmore, Williams, from Cheſter to London, with iron-ordnance.

The Hillſborough Packet, from Jamaica

to

to London. The mail was thrown overboard.

Three sloops, names unknown, taken off Poole, by a French row-boat.

The Ranger, Molly, from London to Lisbon, carried into Cadiz.

The Lady Parker, M'Dowal, from Georgia to Jamaica, carried into Cape François.

The Union, Clark, and Kitty, Lyon, both from Liverpool to New York, carried into the bay of Santa Fee, on the Spanish main.

The Industrious Increase, Bevan, from Halifax to Jamaica.

Taken, but ransomed: The John, M'Dougal, from Sligo, for 500 guineas; the Thomas, Wilkins, from Corke, for 300 l.; the Hare, Roxburgh, from London for Quebec, for 1250 l.; the Betty, Bruce, from Gottenburg to Aberdeen, for 500 l.; a vessel from Cornwall, with copper ore, for 130 guineas; the Diligence, for Cornwall, for 150 guineas; the Neptune, Berry, from Swanley, for 500 l.; the Union, Bowen, for 700 l.; the John, Mortimer, from Liverpool, for 300 l.; the Bachelor, Lee, for 1000 l.; the Happy Return, Broks, of Lewes, for 100 guineas; the Stanley, Shirbourne, from Liverpool to Penzance, for 2001.: the Resource, Bell, from Milford to London, for 200 guineas; the Garnet, Williams, from Cork to Liverpool, for 500 guineas; the Fanny, Williams, from ditto to ditto, for 100 guineas; the Jane and Mary, Machel, from Whitehaven for Petersburg, for 150 guineas; the Susannah, Lamport, from Corke to Bristol, for 1100 guineas; the Hazard, Lewis, from Milford to Plymouth, the sum not mentioned; the Contentment, Bancroft, from Liverpool to Archangel, for 500 l.; the John, Rawson, from Memel to Whitehaven, for 1000 l.; the Mary, Kinnear, for 500 guineas; the William and John, Ramsay, from Whitehaven to Waterford, for 500 guineas; the Vigilant, Hound, from Milford to Poole, for 450 l.; the Providence, Pagan, from Liverpool to Chepstow, for 300 guineas; the Dartmouth, Giles, from Lymington to Dartmouth, for 60 l.; the Nancy and Peggy, Cload, from Riga, for 600 l.; the Stanley, Shirborne, from Liverpool to Penzance, with salt, for 200 guineas.

The Black Princess captured many of the above, who, with her consort, had upwards of twenty ransomers on board at one time, besides seven sail sent to France.

MARRIAGES.

July 13. At Edinburgh, Mr James Walker writer to the signet, to Miss Jean Hay, daughter of the late Richard Newton of Newton, Esq;

17. At Gatton-park, the seat of Lord Newhaven, Sir Henry Dashwood, Bt, to Miss Graham, niece to his Lordship, and daughter of the deceased John Graham, late of Bengal.

17. Mr William Anderson bookseller in Stirling to Miss Janet Randall, daughter of Mr Thomas Randall, one of the ministers of Stirling.

BIRTHS.

July 2. At Shelburne house, the Countess of Shelburne, of a son.

3. At London, the Lady of the Earl of Percy, of a daughter. [41. 286.]

5. At Dunkeld, the Duchess of Athol, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Commodore Collingwood. It appears that he had been removed, in a weak condition, from the Grafton into the Brilliant frigate at Barbadoes, to take his passage for Europe on the 30th of May last. The latter had proceeded only one day on her voyage when the Commodore died.

June 17. At New York, Capt. Martin, of the Hessian Engineers, deputy quarter-master-general to the Hessian troops in America.

At Leeds, in Yorkshire, Mr Wheatley, an eminent clothier, aged 106.

28. At Easter Elchies, John Grant, Esq; of Gellovie.

In the county of Louth, in Ireland, aged 125, Mr Gernon.

In South Wales, aged 109, Mr D. Warsam.

30. At Dublin, the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Fr. Napier, commanding officer of the marines.

July 1. At his house in Woolwich Warren, Gen. Belford, colonel of the 1st battalion of the royal regiment of artillery.

4. At his seat at Tervueren, near Brussels, in the 68th year of his age, his Royal Highness Charles-Alexander, Duke of Lorrain and Bar, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, Governor and Captain General of the Austrian Netherlands, &c. &c.

6. At Aberdeen, Jean Leslie, relict of the Rev. Mr David Rae.

6. At Camelon-house, Major John Chalmers Ferguson.

At Frampton, in Hants, Mr Robert Pring, a rich farmer, in the 103d year of his age. He rented one farm 75 years.

20. At Edinburgh, Miss Alice Dundas, daughter of Laurence Dundas, Esq;

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Carnegy, relict of James Carnegy of Finhaven.

21. At Dalmaghie-house, Miss John Balmain, eldest daughter of James Balmain, Esq; solicitor of excise.

23. Mrs Ann Pringle, daughter of the deceased James Pringle, of Torwoodlie, Esq;

24. John

24. John Morton, Esq; chief justice of Chester, Attorney-general to the Queen, deputy high steward of the university of Oxford, and member of parliament for Wigan.

25. At Stirling, in the 70th year of his age, and 42d of his ministry, Mr Thomas Randall, one of the ministers of that borough.

26. At his seat of Ross, Robert Buchanan, Esq; of Drummakill.

28. At her house in Crieff, Mrs Grizel Erskine, daughter of the deceased Charles Areskine of Alva, Lord Justice-Clerk.

28. At his seat of Auchtermonie, John Bell, Esq; author of Travels through Russia.

29. At his house in Durham, the Rev. Dr Douglas of Cavers.

29. At London, the Lady of the Earl of Hillsborough.

29. At the manse of Blair in Athol, Mr Alexander Stewart minister of that parish.

July 30. At Bath, Lady Susannah Houstoun, relict of Sir Thomas Houston.

31. At Brae-house, near Edinburgh, Mr Charles Butter, wright, aged 86.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleased,

July 8. to present Mr Daniel Rose, preacher of the gospel, to the church and parish of Dingwall, in the county of Ross, vacant by the death of Mr Adam Rose.

8. to appoint Mr John Pringle, advocate, to be sheriff-depute of the shires of Stirling and Clackmannan, in the room of Mr Alexander Abercromby, who has resigned.

11. to appoint James Wallace, Esq; his Majesty's Solicitor-General, to be his Attorney General. [in the room of Alexander Wedderburn, Esq; now Lord Loughborough, and Lord Chief Justice of the court of Common Pleas].

15. to appoint John Heath, Esq; to be one of the Judges of the court of Common Pleas, in the room of Sir William Blackstone, Kt, deceased.

15. to appoint Sir Hugh Palliser, Bt, to be Master of Greenwich hospital, and also one of the Commissioners or Governors thereof.

From other papers, &c.

The Hon. Lt.-Gen. Alexander Mackay, is appointed Commander in Chief of the forces in Scotland, in the room of Sir James Adolphus Oughton, deceased.

James Mansfield, Esq; King's counsel, is appointed Solicitor-General, in the room of Mr Wallace, now Attorney-General.

Colonel John Campbell is appointed Governor of Milford Haven.

War-office, June 27.

11th dragoons: Lieut. Frank Moore to be Captain, vice Henry Sayer.

17th foot: Lieut. John Nodes to be Captain of one of the additional companies, vice John M'Pherson.

War-office, July 8.

79th foot: Capt.-Lieut. William Colvill to be Captain, vice Thomas Dunbar; and Lieut. James Mounsey to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Colvill.

War-office, July 15.

99th regiment of foot.

Colonel: Maj.-Gen. Thomas Rainsford.

Lieutenant-Colonel: Maj. James Baltour, of 6th foot.

Major: Capt. Benjamin Charnock Payne, of 18th foot.

Captains: Capt. Joseph Smith Speer, of late 92d foot: Capt. Patrick Moore, of 69th foot; Lieut. Francis Mackay, of 75th foot; Lieut. Alexander Grant, of 71st foot; Lieut. Robert Campbell, of 38th foot; Lieut. Thomas Mulcaster, of 2d foot; and Lieut. Richard Croker, of 28th foot.

Captain-Lieutenant: Lieut. William Giles, of 34th foot.

War-office, July 18.

33d foot: Lieut. Allan Malcolm, from 43d foot, to be Captain, vice Robert Craine.

43d foot: Lieut. William Morris, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Richardson.

60th foot, 2d batt.: Capt.-Lieut. William Richardson to be Captain, vice John K. Muller.

60th foot, 3d batt.: Lieut. Hans Carden to be Captain, vice Francis Duffield; and Lieut. Alexander Brely, from 54th foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice James Robertson.

60th foot, 4th batt.: Capt.-Lieut. James Robertson, from 3d batt. to be Captain, vice Taylor Croker.

70th foot: Capt.-Lieut. John Merideth to be Captain, vice Patrick Ferguson; and Lieut. James Ingram, from 33d foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Merideth.

71st foot: Lieut. Alexander Sutherland to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Charles Campbell; Capt.-Lieut. Alexander Sutherland to be Captain, vice George Munro: Lieut. Harry Munro, from 42d foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Alexander Sutherland; Maj. Alexander M'Donald to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice John Maitland; Capt. Patrick Ferguson, from 70th foot, to be Major, vice Alexander M'Donald; Lieut. Robert Duncanson to be Captain, vice Hamilton Maxwell; Capt.-Lieut. Harry Munro to be Captain, vice Norman M'Leod; Lieut. John Robertson, from 42d foot, to be Captain, vice —— Macintosh; and Lieut. Norman

Norman M'Leod, from 42d foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Harry Munro.

Surg. Richard Huddleſton, of 7th foot, to be Apothecary to the General Hoſpital in North America.

War-office, July 25.

15th light dragoons: Capt.-Lieut. Jonathan Thomas to be Captain, vice Alexander Murray; and Lieut. Evelyn Anderſon to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Jonathan Thomas.

61ſt foot: Capt.-Lieut. Caleb Barne to be Captain, vice Hon. Charles Henry Cadogan; and Lieut. Chriſtopher Nuttal to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Caleb Barne.

War-office, July 29.

19th light dragoons: Lieut. Sir James Erſkine, Bt. of 21ſt dragoons, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Hon. Charles Gunter Legge.

6th foot: Capt. Francis James Scott to be Major, vice James Balfour; Capt.-Lieut. William Whiſton to be Captain, vice Francis James Scott; and Lieut. James Blathwayt to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Whiſton.

12th foot: Lieut. Charles Haſtings to be Captain, vice Joſeph Collins.

18th foot: Capt.-Lieut. John Peter de Lancey to be Captain, vice Benjamin Charnock Payne; and Lieut. Francis John Kelly to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Peter de Lancey.

51ſt foot: Lieut. George Don to be Captain, vice Thomas Green.

69th foot: Capt.-Lieut. Archibald Campbell to be Captain, vice Patrick Moore; and Lieut. John Ker to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Archibald Campbell.

97th foot: Capt. Naſſau Smith, of 89th foot, to be Captain, vice James Sholto Douglas.

88th foot: Capt. James Sholto Douglas, of 97th foot, to be Captain, vice Naſſau Smith.

Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army: Lt-Col. James Mark Prevoſt, of 60th foot, Aug. 29. 1777; Lt-Col. James Balfour, of 99th foot, Nov. 29. 1779; and Lt-Col. William Macintoſh, of 97th foot, Nov. 30. 1779.

Majors in the Army: Maj. Benjamin Charnock Payne, of the 99th foot, Aug. 21. 1779; Maj. Archibald Kinloch Gordon, of 90th foot, Aug. 22. 1779; Maj. Joſeph Duſſaux, of 97th foot, Aug. 23. 1779; Maj. Colin Mackenzie, of 92d foot, Aug. 24. 1779; Maj. Peter Hunter, of 92d foot, Aug. 25. 1779; Maj. Hon. H. F. Stanhope, of 86th foot, Aug. 26. 1779; Maj. John William Egerton, of 22d dragoons, Aug. 27. 1779; Maj. James Suſanna Patton, of 93d foot, Aug. 28. 1779; Maj. Hon. Charles Cathcart, of 98th foot, Aug. 29. 1779; Maj. John Campbell, of 96th foot, Oct. 10. 1779; Maj. Mackay Hugh Baillie, of 94th foot, Nov. 27. 1779; Maj. John Joiner Ellis, of 89th foot, Nov. 29. 1779; and Maj. Hon. Charles Gunter Legge, of 96th foot, Nov. 30. 1779.

Colonels in the Army, without permanent rank or halfpay: Col. John Reid, of 95th foot, Oct. 10. 1779; and Col. Wm M'Carmick, of 93d foot, Oct. 11. 1779.

Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, without permanent rank or halfpay: Lt-Col. John Baker Holroyd, of 22d dragoons, Oct. 11. 1779.

Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army, and to take rank during the eſtabliſhment of the regiments to which they belong: Lt-Col. Sir Thomas Egerton, Bt, of the royal Lancaſhire volunteers, July 21. 1779; and Lt-Col. Thomas Dundas, of Lord Fauconberg's regiment, July 22. 1779.

Major in the Army, and to take rank during the eſtablishment of Lord Fauconberg's regiment: Maj. Robert Paul, of Lord Fauconberg's regiment, July 22. 1779.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland.

Four dated Dec. 24. 1779, *viz.*

1ſt horſe: Lieut. John Hoſkins to be Captain, vice Alexander Leckey, who retires.

13th dragoons: Capt. Anthony Lefroy to be Major, vice James Callander, who retires; and Lieut. Alexander Murray to be Captain, vice Lefroy.

Two dated Jan. 9. *viz.*

36th foot: Capt.-Lieut. Philip Haſte, of the 68th foot, to be Captain, vice Dudley Ackland, promoted.

68th foot: Lieut. Hon. Richard St Leger to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Philip Haſte, promoted.

One dated March 17, *viz.*

30th foot: Capt. George Ramſay, of the 94th foot, to be Captain, vice James Lee, who exchanges.

Two dated April 7. *viz.*

9th dragoons: Capt.-Lieut. Arthur Ormſby, of the 12th dragoons, to be Captain, vice William Adlercron, deceaſed.

12th dragoons: Lieut. James Garden, of the 9th dragoons, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Arthur Ormſby, promoted.

One dated April 10, *viz.*

Invalids: Sec.-Lieut. Thomas Atkinſon, of the Royal Iriſh artillery, to be Captain, vice Lt-Col. Robert Kingſton.

One dated April 12. *viz.*

66th foot: Lieut. William Brownlow, of the 2d reg. of horſe, to be Captain, vice Amos Vereker, who retires.

Ships

Ships of war commissioned, or new captains appointed. [334]

Ships.		*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Britannia		100	James Bradby
Ajax		74	J. Symons
Raisonable		64	S. Child
Buffaloe		60	Rowland Cotton
Preston		50	Wm Truscott
Warwick		50	H. G. K. Elphinstone
San Carlos		50	Hon. T. Pakenham
Rochuck		44	Rd Douglas, *acting*
Monsieur		40	Hon. Charles Phipps
La Fortune		40	Hugh C. Christian
Ambuscade		32	H. Hugh S. Conway
Diana		32	Sir Wm Burnaby, Bt
Convert		32	L. Robertson
La Blanche		36	S. Uppleby
L'Alcmene		32	James Brine
Providence		32	J. Henry
Charlestown		32	H. Francis Evans
Hussar		28	C. M. Pole
Milford		28	Philip Patton
Dealcastle		24	James Hawkins
Garland		24	James Watt
Camel		24	John Pakenham
Sphynx		24	Francis J. Hartwell
Camelcon		16	Archibald Walter
Surprital		18	George Day
Helena		14	Francis Roberts
Port Royal		18	Archibald Hayne
Sylph		18	Geo. Ann Pulteney
Star		10	—— Ingram
Halifax		18	Edmund Bower
Antigua		14	R. Barton
Ætna	bombs	8	—— Gardiner
Vesuvius	bombs	8	—— Clements
Pluto	Fire-ships	8	T. Geary
Furnace	Fire-ships	8	—— Wright
Albemarle	armed ships	20	J. Thomas
Satisfaction	armed ships	20	James Samber

Thomas Langlands, Esq; is appointed by the Royal Boroughs to be their agent at London, in place of George Ross, Esq; who has resigned.

On Saturday, June 24. the degree of Doctor in Medicine was conferred on the following gentlemen by the university of Edinburgh [42. 512.]. The titles of their theses are annexed to their names respectively.

From America:

Nicolas Romayne, *De partis generatione.*
William Moore, *De bile.*

From Wales:

Trevor Jones, *De paralysi*

From Ireland:

Henry Blake, *De hæmorrhoide.*
Joseph Little, *De variola.*
Edward Nugent, *De febre nervosa.*
Henry Harris, *De morbis virginum.*
John Caldwell, *De hysteria.*
Robert Perceval, *De corde.*
Robert Hamilton, *De nicotiana tabaci.*

Of Great Britain:

Robert Willan, *De jecinoris inflammatione.*
Henry Cullen, *De consuetudine.*
Robert Buck, *De ischuria vesicali.*
Will. Charles Wells, *De frigore.*
William St Clair, *De variolis inserendis.*
Andrew Bain, *De causis febrium.*
James Moseley, *De peripneumonia vera.*
Henry Slaughter, *De febre puerperali.*

Prices of grain at Haddington, Aug. 4. 1780.

	Best.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	18s. 7d.	17s. 6d.	16s. 4d.
Bear,	15s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	13s. 4d.
Oats,	12s. 0d.	11s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Peafe,	9 s. 0d.	8s. 0d.	7s. 9d.

Edinburgh, Aug. 22. 1780. Oat-meal, 9d. 2 f. Bear-meal, 6d. Peafe-meal, 5d 2 f.

Burials in the Grayfriars church-yard, Edinburgh, in July 1780.

Males 14
Females 21
} 35. Decreafed 4.

Age.			Nº	Diseases.	Nº
Under		2	8	Aged ——	4
Between	2	& 5	3	Bowelhive ——	1
	5	& 10	2	Confumption ——	10
	10	& 20	3	Drowned ——	2
	20	& 30	1	Fever ——	7
	30	& 40	2	Inflam. in the throat	1
	40	& 50	3	Small pox ——	3
	50	& 60	3	Teething —	5
	60	& 70	4		
	70	& 80	4		
	80	& 90	2		
	90	& 100	0		

PRICES of STOCKS.

July 15.

Bank Stock, 116 1 half.
South Sea Old Ann. 61 3 8ths.
3 per cent. Bk. red. 62 1 8th a 3 8ths.
3 per cent. Conf. 62 7 8ths.
India Ann 59 1 8th.
4 per cent. Conf. 62 1 8th a 3 8ths.
Ditto New 1777, 75 1 8th a 3 8ths.
India Bonds, 19s. Pr.
Navy and Vict. Bills, 11 7 8ths a 3 4ths per ct
Long Annuities, 16 5 8ths.
Scrip. 76 1 half a 3 8ths.
Annuities 1778, 12 3 4ths.
Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 4s 0 d.

July 27.

South Sea Old Ann. 60 3 4ths.
3 per cent. Bk red. 62 1 8th.
3 per cent. Conf 62 a 61 7 8ths.
4 per cent Conf. 62 a 61 7 8ths.
Ditto New 1777, 75 1 8th a 75
India Bonds, 22 s. a 23 s.
Navy and Vict Bills, 11 3 8ths per ct
Long Annuities, 16 7 8th
Scrip. 76, 1 4th.
Annuities 1778, 12 5 8ths a 9 16ths.
Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 4s. 0 d.